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C

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, N.Y.**

NY FILE NO. **100-57568**

CES

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>10/20/44</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10/3,4,6,10/44</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>FREDERIC A. BROWNELL</b>
TITLE <b>HASKELL WEXLER</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SECURITY MATTER - C</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

As of 1/31/44 subject was a member of the Seamen's Branch of the CP in NYC, Book #31371. In 1943 he was a member of the Convoy Club of the YCL. Registered under American Labor Party in 1943. Born 2/6/22 Chicago, Illinois; seaman; and member of NMU. Subject and wife, NANCY ASHERHURST (maiden name), believed to be from wealthy families living in Chicago. Subject believed to have registered for draft in Chicago. Resided in NYC from January, 1943 until Spring of 1944. Wife presently residing in Chicago.

Copy to State    
by routing slip for  
☒ info ☐ action  
date 1-24-61  
by BCI man

LETED COPY SENT  
LETTER 9/29/78  
R.F.I.P.A. REQUEST

*Wexler's attorney*  
*nk/PA*

*cc*  
*AS*  
*6/11/64*  
*AK*  
*THE*

**DETAILS:**

The following investigation was predicated upon information received from Confidential Informant   whose identity is known to the Bureau, who advised that one HASKELL WEXLER of 215 West 18th Street, is a seaman and a member of the Seamen's Branch of the Communist Party in New York City as of January 31, 1944. It was stated by the informant that the subject had been a member of the Convoy Club of the Young Communist League which was subsequently inducted into the Communist Party. It was believed by the informant that the subject is the son of a "Midwest millionaire radio manufacturer".

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that on January 31, 1944 the subject was registered as a member of the Seamen's Branch

DEC 10 1964  
 OCT 20 1964  
 ANS.

*C.C. Conroy*

SPECIAL AGENT  
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

RECORDED & INDEXED

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

Nixon, D. I. O. 3 W. D. 06  
Instant, D. of I., 2 S. C.

COPY IN FILE

**102-55696-6**

OCT 24 1944

EX-33

MCI



NY 100-57568

of the Communist Party in New York City, Book #31371. From the subject's registration it was determined that he/white, twenty-one years of age, and employed by the National Maritime Union as a seaman, and that he has been in the Communist Party one/year..

A review of the New York Field Office indices disclosed the fact that the subject was picked up by the SS HARRISS OF SCOTLAND as a survivor of a sunken United States merchant vessel and upon interview on December 28, 1942 at the port of New York he stated that he was born on February 6, 1922 in Chicago, Illinois, that his father and mother reside at 2340 Lincoln Park Drive, Chicago, Illinois, and that their names were SIMON and LOTTI WEXLER.

At 215 West 18th Street, New York City, the superintendent, Mr. M. L. WYMKOOP, advised that the subject and his wife had resided in the apartment from the latter part of January, 1943 until October, 1943. Mr. WYMKOOP immediately mentioned the fact that both the subject and his wife were what he considered Communists because they had a large picture of Stalin in their room and talked along Communist lines. He did not know a great deal about the subject other than the fact that he stated he is a seaman, belongs to the National Maritime Union and he did not believe he had been married very long when he first came to the apartment. The subject's wife claimed to be a relative of the Governor of the Virgin Islands and it was Mr. WYMKOOP's impression that both the subject and his wife came from very well-to-do families, both of whom reside in Chicago, Illinois. At the time they left the subject's wife left the address of 2340 Lincoln Park Drive, Chicago, Illinois. A maid by the name of AGNES SWAN was said to be very well acquainted with the subject, and Mr. WYMKOOP said that she is still a maid in one of their apartment buildings, which is located at 208 West 20th Street, New York City.

Upon interviewing Mrs. AGNES SWAN, negress, former maid of the subject when he resided at 215 West 18th Street, New York City, she advised that she had been a maid in the building for some five years, has a 16 year old boy, and resides in New Jersey. Both the subject and his wife came to New York City from Chicago immediately after they were married which was in January, 1943, and Mrs. SWAN said that the subject's wife's maiden name is NANCY ESHENHURST, and that they had no children. She described the subject as being Jewish and his father as a wealthy businessman in Chicago named SIMON WEXLER. As for the subject's wife, she claimed to have been born in the United States, but said that she had been raised in France. She also mentioned the fact that her grandfather by the name of LOVELL was Governor of the Virgin Islands. Upon coming

NY 100-57568

to New York City the subject went to a maritime school in this locality and then went out to sea as a seaman or possibly an officer on a ship, although Mrs. SWAN was not sure about this. It was her belief that the subject had registered for the draft in Chicago, Illinois because she recalled his mentioning the fact that he had been turned down by the Army because of his eyes. In the Fall of 1943 they moved from 215 West 18th Street to 67 Morton Street, New York City, and remained there until around March, 1944. At that time the subject went to sea again and Mrs. SWAN said that Mrs. WEXLER returned to Chicago and has since heard from her from Chicago. Mrs. WEXLER wanted AGNES SWAN to go to Chicago with her and work for her as a maid but because of the fact that Mrs. SWAN did not desire to break up her home she refused to do so. Because of the fact that AGNES SWAN was in very good favor with the WEXLERS and has corresponded with them it was not deemed advisable to openly discuss with her anything about the subject's Communistic tendencies.

At the United States Post Office Sub-Station C, located at 41 Christopher Street, New York City, an examination of the removal records disclosed that the subject on December 17, 1943 gave a change of address to 341 Belden Street, Chicago, Illinois, c/o ASHMANHURST. They were gone for a period of only fifteen days and then returned to New York City. Having resided at 67 Morton Street, New York City, up until the spring of 1944, an examination of the records was made to obtain a forwarding address, but there was no new address given.

At the Reference Library, Municipal Building, New York City, the 1943 voting registration for the 3rd Assembly District of the 13th Election District was examined and it was noted that HASSELL WEXLER of 215 West 18th Street, New York City, was registered under the American Labor Party. His wife was not registered either under her maiden name or married name.

At the Board of Elections, 400 Broome Street, New York City, an examination of the voting registration showed that HASSELL WEXLER registered on October 4, 1943 under the American Labor Party at which time he resided at 215 West 18th Street, Apartment 2, New York City. Information set out in the registration stated that he was twenty-one years of age, married, and had been in the state one and one-half years. He was born in the United States and at the time of registration designated his employer as being the National Maritime Union, 314 West 27th Street, New York City. It was his first registration, and he exhibited a diploma to verify his birth in the United States. Although he did register he did not vote.

NY 100-57563

Upon endeavoring to determine where the subject might have registered under the Selective Service Act in New York City, contact was made at Local Board #19, 250 8th Avenue, New York City, as well as Local Board #18, 1133 Broadway, New York City, but with negative results.

The following description of the subject was obtained from Mr. M. E. WYMKOOP, superintendent of the building at 215 West 18th Street, New York City, as well as from the records examined during the investigation in instant case:

Age	22 years
Born	February 6, 1922, Chicago, Illinois
Height	6'
Weight	170 lbs.
Hair	Ash brown
Nationality	Jewish
Citizenship	United States
Occupation	Seaman
Schooling	Believed to be college graduate
Marital status	Married
Father	SIMON WEXLER
Mother	LOTTI WEXLER
Parents' address	2340 Lincoln Park Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

The following description of the subject's wife was obtained from superintendent M. E. WYMKOOP:

Age	22 years
Hair	Blond
Weight	125 lbs.
Height	5'6"
Dress	Neat
Citizenship	American
Maiden name	NANCY ASHLINHURST
Probable parents' residence	341 Belden Street, Chicago, Illinois

- P E N D I N G -

NY 100-57568

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION

at Chicago, Illinois:-

Will endeavor to locate the subject's draft board, obtain all the information contained in his file it being known that his past address was 2340 Lincoln Park Drive, Chicago, Illinois, which is probably the address of his parents, SIMON and LOTTI WEXLER. It will be noted that the subject's father is allegedly/wealthy businessman in Chicago.

Will also examine the marriage records for the latter part of 1943 and January, 1944 to verify the subject's marriage to NANCY ASHENHURST about twenty-two years of age, and her home address believed to be 341 Belden Street.

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

at New York City, N.Y.:-

Will report the findings of the inquiry made at the National Maritime Union, 314 West 27th Street, regarding whereabouts of the subject's selective service board and in reporting any other information made available.

NY 100-57568

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

The confidential informant mentioned in this report of Special Agent FREDERIC A. BROWNELL dated October 20, 1944 at New York City is as follows:

T-1 Information received from a reliable and confidential source [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] furnished to Special Agents JEROME M. GARLAND, A. ROBERT SWANSON, J. LEWIS AMES, WILLIAM H. HARPER and WILLIAM D. DUNNE on April 27, 1944.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-17425

REPORT MADE AT Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE 11/23/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/31; 11/1-4, 6, 8/44	REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM A. FLYNN, JR. WAF/11
TITLE  HASKELL WEXLER			CHARACTER OF CASE  SECURITY MATTER - C

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Subject registered LDB 145, Chicago. Findings set forth. Birthdate verified as 2/6/22 and date of marriage to NANCY JANE ASHENHURST verified as 1/16/43. Subject's father, SIMON WEXLER, allegedly interested in various front organizations. Subject's wife apparently interested in AYD. Credit and criminal negative.

- RUC -

**REFERENCE:**

Report of Special Agent FREDERIC A. BROWNELL, New York, New York dated 10/20/44

**DETAILS:**

Mrs. K. McMANUS, Chief Clerk, Local Board #145, Chicago, Illinois, made available the Selective Service file of HASKELL WEXLER. Subject registered June 26, 1942 at Local Board 16 in New York City and gave his address as 2340 Lincoln Parkway, Chicago, Illinois. He was assigned order number 11727 and gave as his date of birth February 6, 1922. As the person always knowing his address, he listed his father SIMON WEXLER of 2340 Lincoln Parkway. His employer on the date of registration was listed as the American Export Lines, Pier F, Staten Island, New York City. His description as obtained from the registration card is as follows:

DELETED COPY SENT [redacted] BY LETTER 9/29/48 PER F.O.I.P.A. REQUEST [redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

**COPIES OF THIS REPORT**

- 5 - Bureau
- 5 - New York (1 Capt. E. B. Nixon, DIO, 3ND; 1 Col. S. V. Constant, D. of I. 2 SC)
- 2 - Chicago

62-53676-7

END

Chicago File  
#100-17425

Race	white
Height	6' 1"
Weight	160
Hair	brown
Eyes	brown
Complexion	light
Selective Service Status	Classified 2B until 11/22/44

In his Selective Service file are numerous requests for deferments from the War Shipping Administration requesting his service as an able bodied seaman. There is also a request for a deferment from CONSTANCE KYLE of the National Maritime Union on May 19, 1944 requesting a deferment for the subject inasmuch as he was at sea and not available for induction. In April of 1944 the draft board had attempted to put the subject into 1A and had mailed him a notice to report for pre-induction physical examination, which notice was answered by a letter from the subject's father dated April 18, 1944 on the stationery of the Russell Electric Company of 340 West Huron Street, to the effect that his son was at sea and that he, SIMON WEXLER, was appearing for him in response to the notice of 1A classification. Subject had been classified 1A on April 12, 1944 and was due for pre-induction physical examination on April 22, 1944. He was subsequently reclassified to 2B on May 25, 1944 following the receipt of several telegrams from the War Shipping Administration and the National Maritime Union.

Shortly after the subject first registered for the draft in New York City, the draft board in Chicago apparently forwarded a questionnaire to be filled out. This was returned to the board on August 24, 1942 by his father, SIMON WEXLER, who stated he was returning the questionnaire as his son was on the high seas and could not possibly fill in the questionnaire or report for pre-induction physical. Subsequently the questionnaire was filled out and signed on June 11, 1943. Apparently the questionnaire was filled out with the aid of the subject's father as at the end of it there was a statement as follows: "I have assisted the above named registrant in preparing this questionnaire because I am his father and he is too jittery to write." Signed SIMON WEXLER.

It was noted that there was no social security number listed in the file and the explanation given in the file was that it was lost at sea when his ship was torpedoed.

Under educational background, the subject listed one year of liberal arts at the University of California and it was noted that whenever any information was required regarding his occupation he listed the National Maritime Union, 346 West 17th Street as his employer as well as including the phrase "various shipping companies". He gave his classification as a seaman A. B. employed as a wiper and an assistant electrician and listed his average earnings from \$150 to \$230 per month.

Chicago File  
#100-17425

The members of his family were listed as follows in the questionnaire: JERROLD, brother, [ ] years of age; YALE, a brother, [ ] years of age; JOYCE, a sister, [ ] years of age, as well as his father and mother and his wife, NANCY, whom he married on January 16, 1943. There is also a typewritten explanation affixed to the inside of the questionnaire to the effect that this was not filled out until 1943 because the registrant was at sea until that time.

At the Bureau of Vital Statistics Special Agent J. J. KELLY ascertained that the subject was issued marriage certificate number 1760495 giving his address as 2340 Lincoln Parkway, Chicago. He listed his date of birth as February 6, 1922. He stated it was his first marriage and on the certificate his wife's name was given as NANCY JANE ASHENHURST, 341 Belden Avenue, Chicago. Her date of birth was given as [ ] and it was also her first marriage. They were married at 341 Belden Avenue on January 16, 1943 by Judge JOHN A. SBARBARO, Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, Chicago. Certificate was returned and filed January 20, 1943.

At the Bureau of Vital Statistics birth certificate number 9335 recorded the birth of HASKELL WEXLER as February 6, 1922 at the Presbyterian Hospital with Doctor A. C. CANTER of 530 Diversey Blvd. in attendance. Home address at that time was 3845 West 13th Street, Chicago and his mother's maiden name was listed as LOTTIE CONNSELBAUM. Father and mother both declared on their son's birth certificate they were born in Chicago. It was noted that there is another birth certificate on file under number 9379 which is also for HASKELL WEXLER, the date of birth being given as [ ] however, this certificate is for the subject's cousin whose father's name is HARRY WEXLER whose birthplace was given as Russia and whose address was at that time 3348 Flournoy. HARRY WEXLER is an attorney and a brother of SIMON WEXLER.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised the results of a previous investigation on HARRY WEXLER but no evidence of Communistic tendencies were noted at that time.

On September 20, 1944 Confidential Informant CGO 5136, whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that one NANCY WEXLER was to attend a meeting of the American Youth for Democracy. No further information is available. There is no indication at the present time that this individual is identical with the subject's wife.

A check of the indices of the Chicago Field Division reflects numerous references to Mr. and Mrs. SIMON WEXLER and an investigation of the same indicates that SIMON WEXLER is apparently a "financial contributor" for the Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago. The Abraham Lincoln School was formerly known as the Chicago Workers School and is the Communist Front Educational Institution in this District. The various references indicate that SIMON WEXLER has made contributions



Chicago File  
100-17425

of \$500 and \$1,000 at different times to the Abraham Lincoln School. At one time SIMON WEXLER was a sponsor of the Chicago Council for American Soviet Friendship and apparently donated \$500 by giving it to HARRY BRIDGES who turned it over to the Abraham Lincoln School. At another time CGO 5104, whose identity is known to the Bureau advised that SIMON WEXLER donated an additional \$1,000 to the school.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION -  
TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Chicago File  
#100-17425

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-1

A copy of a loyalty report submitted by the Army Signal Corps at the time of investigation of HASKELL WEXLER for a position with the Signal Corps. All references checked at that time seemed to indicate that there was no evidence of any Communistic tendency on the part of the cousin, HASKELL WEXLER.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FAB:AG

100-57568

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 23, 1944

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: HASKELL WEXLER  
SECURITY MATTER - C

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Frederick A. Brownell dated October 20, 1944, at New York, in the above-captioned matter. It will be noted that the only outstanding lead for the New York Field Division was to report the findings of an inquiry to be made at the National Maritime Union, 314 West 27 Street, New York City, as relating to the whereabouts of the subject's Selective Service Board, and to report any other available information concerning the subject.

Since the subject was a member of the Seamen's Branch of the Communist Party, New York City, as of January 31, 1944, and it was subsequently determined that he is known at the National Maritime Union, it was deemed inadvisable to contact the NMU to inquire about the subject. In view of this, the outstanding lead for the New York Field Division is being disregarded.

All outstanding leads being completed, this case is being closed by this letter.

RECORDED  
INDEXED62-55696-8  
DEC 28 1944  
DEC 28 1944

EX - 33

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 21, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: HASKELL WEXLER, was.  
Haskell Wenler, Heskell Wexler  
SECURITY MATTER-CRe New York letter to Bureau 12/23/44. *ans*

This case was reopened in connection with the Security Index Project.

By letter of 9/14/48, Chicago advised that subject resides in his father's apartment in Chicago, and that he operates a photographic laboratory in the apartment.

The following which includes all pertinent material in the New York files not already in Chicago's possession is being furnished for their assistance:

Bulet to New York dated 7/9/45  
 Photograph of subject including signature  
 Photograph of fingerprints of subject.

Information was received from a reliable and confidential source having access to the apartment of JAMES SCOTTY EDWARDS and MARGARET BAILY EDWARDS, 324 West 24th Street, New York City, furnished to Special Agents JEROME M. GARLAND, A. ROBERT STANSON, J. LEWIS AMES, WILLIAM H. HARPER, and WILLIAM D. DUNNE on 9/28/44. This information indicated that HASKELL WEXLER held 1944 Communist Political Membership number S-7270.

In view of the fact that subject is now residing in the area of the Chicago Field Division, the Bureau is requested to designate Chicago as the office of origin.

cc: Chicago (100-17425)  
 Encls. (3)

JAR:APK  
 100-57568

RECORDED - 128

INDEXED - 128

NOV 10 1948

62-55696-9

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 30, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: HASKELL WEXLER, was;  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
(Bureau file 62-55696)

Reference is made to Bureau letter of 11/8/48.

A review of the New York file reflects that Chicago is in possession of all pertinent serials.

This case is considered RUC'D.

DE-INDEXED  
DATE 4/28/58  
a.

cc Chicago (100-17425)

RECORDED - 108

EX-100

100-55696-10  
FBI  
34 DEC 1 1948JAR:HJC  
100-57568

52 DEC 2 1948

SAC, **New York**

**November 8, 1948**

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**HASKELL WEXLER, was  
SECURITY MATTER - C**

Reference is made to your letter of <sup>new</sup> ~~October 21, 1948~~ requesting that the office of origin be changed in the above entitled case.

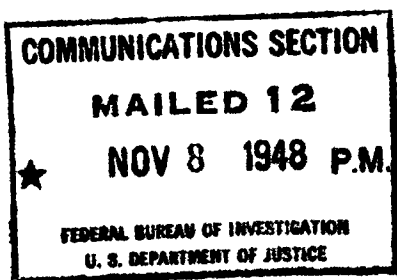
The Bureau hereby designates ~~Chicago~~ as the office of origin.

Upon receipt of this communication, the former office of origin is requested to carefully check its file and make certain that the new office of origin has all serials in the case containing important data.

cc - SAC, Chicago

62-55696 ✓

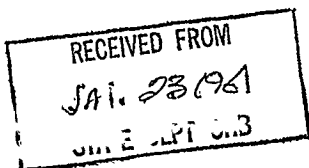
LEB:tg





DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

January 13, 1961



FBI Liaison:

For Information Only

Re:

Haskell Wexler

Born: February 6, 1922

Place: Chicago

Residence:

1410 North Van Ness  
Hollywood 28, California

Bureau File Number:

Unknown

Passport Number:

1073464 issued October 13,  
1958 at Los Angeles; renewed  
November 22, 1960 at Los Angeles

Attorney:

None

Travel Plans:

Port of Departure:

Unknown

Date of Departure:

March 1, 1961

Means of Transportation:

Unknown

Proposed Length of Stay:

Unknown

Countries to be Visited:

Brazil

Purpose of Trip:

Business

PASSPORT OFFICE

PT/L — Robert D. Johnson

51 JAN 26 1961

18 JAN 25 1961

SUBMITTED  
COPY

W.D.  
This ok to release  
to Wexler per  
let from state  
detected 10/18/76  
mk/ptd  
10/22/76

CC CG  
XLA  
action

7/27/61 0-1 to Chicago  
immediately release  
FD 128A making 2A  
OO. will

RECEIVED COPY GEN  
EX-117 12/10/29  
PER FCM, PA REQUEST  
mk/PA-A 10/29/76  
(atty) for Wexler  
File  
62-55696  
b6  
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-55696)

DATE: 2/23/61

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-60588)

SUBJECT: WASKELL WEXLER  
SM-C  
OO: CHICAGO

DELETED COPY SENT  
BY LETTER 9/29/56  
PER F.O.I.A. REQUEST  
nk / PAU

The indices of the Los Angeles Division contain no references to captioned subject, and he has never been the subject of a security type investigation in this office.

On 2/7/61, the records of the Retail Merchants Credit Association of Los Angeles were caused to be reviewed by SE JAMES L. MAHAN at which time it was determined that since 1956, he was associated with L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., 4821 South Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, and since September, 1959, was self employed in a firm known as "Various Projects Inc., 6000 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. His home address was given as 809 North Kilkea Drive, Hollywood, California.

The records of the Retail Merchants Credit Association, dated 2/26/60, disclosed that WEXLER was a resident at 6950 Oporto Drive, Los Angeles, California, and was employed as the President of Wexler Brother Productions, 1410 North Van Ness Avenue, Los Angeles.

On 2/13/61, SA JOHN S. TEMPLE, by means of an appropriate pretext telephone interview with an unidentified woman in the office of Wexler Brothers Productions, 1410 North Van Ness Avenue, Los Angeles, determined that WEXLER presently resides at 6950 Oporto Drive, Los Angeles (Hollywood), and is the President of Wexler Brothers Productions. She stated that Mr. WEXLER would shortly travel to Brazil for business reasons. Further, the travel arrangements were completed by the firm Wexler Et Guarini, Travel Agents, 9116 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles.

RUC  
2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)  
2 - Chicago (REGISTERED) (100-17425)  
1 - Los Angeles  
JST:d1  
(5)

EX 101 REC-33

12 FEB 28 1961

50 MAR 9 1961

SUBV CONTROL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8/18/01 BY SP4 BDT/ur  
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b7C



LA 100-60588

It was disclosed by the unidentified woman that the WEXLER's have a financial interest in this travel agency.

On 2/14/61, the records of Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., Los Angeles, were caused to be reviewed by SE [REDACTED] [REDACTED] at which time the following information was obtained concerning Wexler Brothers Productions, Inc., 1410 Van Ness Avenue, Los Angeles:

b6  
b7c

The company is an Illinois corporation which was chartered on 7/14/58. The corporation was domesticated in California on 7/31/58. Authorized capital, 10,000 shares of \$1.00 par value common stock and 100 shares of Class A, \$1,000 par value preferred stock. On 11/7/58, Dun and Bradstreet interviewed YALE WEXLER, principal, who stated that the headquarters for this corporation was located at 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois. He further stated that he operates the Wexler Investment Company, 1889 North Crescent Heights Boulevard, Los Angeles. He stated that all operations for subject corporation are conducted from Chicago and the principal bank utilized is the Chicago National Bank.

On 2/13/61, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was interviewed by SA [REDACTED] at which time the following was ascertained:

b6  
b7c

HASKELL "PETE" WEXLER is a motion picture cameraman who belongs to Local 666, Chicago, Illinois. He comes from a very wealthy Chicago family, and is rumored to be a millionaire in his own right. However, he has a burning desire to be a first cameraman and has threatened to sue Local 659 for a million dollars since the Local has denied him first cameraman status. He does, however, work out of the Chicago Local as a first cameraman on motion picture productions which are made in areas not under the jurisdiction of Local 659, Los Angeles.

LA 100-60588

He is allowed to work out of Local 659, Los Angeles, as an assistant cameraman or operator. His most recent motion picture assignments as a cameraman were "Studs Lonigan," a motion picture which was photographed in the mid west and completed at Hal Roach Studios, Culver City, California, and one other picture, the name of which was unrecalled by [REDACTED]. WEXLER has not, as yet, produced a motion picture, but has no hesitancy in investing money in motion pictures on which he can serve as a cameraman.

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*Mrs. Yale Wexler*  
HASKELL WEXLER has a brother by the name of YALE WEXLER, an actor, who is married to LINDA CRISTAL, an actress. YALE WEXLER operates a travel bureau in Los Angeles, possibly the Wexler Et Guarini Travel Agency.

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, (conceal) on February 17, 1961, advised SA [REDACTED] that HASKELL WEXLER is a very wealthy man who travels with an intellectual and wealthy social group in the Los Angeles area. He recalled that WEXLER's father left his sons a large number of shares of Superior Oil Company valued at \$30.00 per share, which they later sold for \$1800.00 per share. In addition, the WEXLER brothers are reported to be the owners of the Allied Radio Corporation of America, with headquarters in Chicago, according to [REDACTED]. This company is reportedly one of the largest electronic firms in the United States. [REDACTED] stated Mr. WEXLER and his brother, YALE, have "terrific" financial connections throughout the United States and have no difficulty in obtaining funds for investment in motion pictures.

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[REDACTED] advised that on Thursday, February 16, 1961, he was able to ascertain that HASKELL WEXLER will leave for Brazil within two weeks where he will stay for an undetermined length of time. He will work as the first cameraman on a motion picture, as yet untitled, which will be produced by CHARLES GUGGENHEIM.

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LA 100-60588

On 2/17/61, SA MERIE L. PARKER contacted [redacted] and [redacted] both of whom are familiar with the activities and membership of the Professional - Cultural Section, Southern California District, Communist Party, wherein WEXLER would be a member or well known if active in the Communist Party, Los Angeles, but they advised that WEXLER was completely unknown to them.

b7D

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile - 62-55696)

DATE: 3/8/61

FROM : SAC CHICAGO (100-17425)

SUBJECT: HASKELL WEXLER, aka.  
Pete Wexler  
SM - C

The captioned individual has been the subject of a security investigation by this office. The Los Angeles Division has verified the permanent presence of the subject in its division as residing and working at the addresses listed below. The Los Angeles Division is being considered the new office of origin.

Residence address	6950 Oporto Drive Los Angeles, California
Business address	Wexler Brothers Productions 1410 N. Van Ness Avenue, Los Angeles, California
Check the following applicable statements: <input type="checkbox"/> This individual has been the subject of a Reserve Index Card (Section B). <input type="checkbox"/> This individual is the subject of a "Section A" Reserve Index Card. (The Bureau is requested to make the appropriate changes in the Reserve Index at the Seat of Government. The _____ Division should affix the addresses reflected above and the appropriate case file number.)	
The following pertinent items are being forwarded to the new Office of Origin with its copies of this letter: <input type="checkbox"/> Reserve Index Cards <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Serials (specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Photograph of subject (check appropriate item listed below) <input type="checkbox"/> Negative and three copies of most recent or best likeness photograph. <input type="checkbox"/> None available. <input type="checkbox"/> Previously furnished.	

Registered Mail  
CC:

Enclosure(s) (2)

P.

Report being prepared.

Photostats of: Report of SA FREDERIC A. BROWNELL,  
10/20/44, at New York. *sent 6*  
Report of SA WILLIAM A. FLYNN, Jr.,  
11/23/44, at Chicago. *sent 7*  
(Lead is outstanding to WFO to review passport records.)

2 - Bureau (RM)  
2 - Los Angeles (encls. 2)  
1 - Chicago  
HSN:njc  
(5)

REC-91

63 MAR 21 1961

EX 101

62-55696-12  
RECORDED  
INDEXED  
MAR 10 1961  
FBI - CHICAGO

6/16

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office <b>CHICAGO</b>	Office of Origin <b>LOS ANGELES</b>	Date <b>6/7/61</b>	Investigative Period <b>1/31 - 5/23/61</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>CHANGED HASKELL WEXLER, aka Pete Wexler</b>		Report made by <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>	Typed By: <b>rmh</b> b6 b7C
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>SM - C</b> <b>DELETED COPY SENT BY LETTER 9/24/76 PER F.O.I.A. REQUEST</b> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 50px; float: right;"></div>	b6 b7C

**Synopsis**  
XXXXX The title of this report has been marked "changed" to show the alias of PETE WEXLER as reflected in information furnished on 2/13/61 by  b6  
b7C

**REFERENCES:** FD-128a dated 3/8/61 *with*  
WFO letters to Chicago, 4/10/61 and 4/19/61.  
Chicago letter to San Francisco, 4/26/61.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE~~

- RUC -

**CC TO: INS. Los Angeles**  
**REQ. REC'D. 10-5-61**  
**OCT 20 1964**  
**ANS. BY: [Signature]**  
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**LEADS** ~~XXXXXX~~

**LOS ANGELES DIVISION**

**AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

1. Will take any action deemed necessary regarding WEXLER.
2. Will await results of investigation requested at San Francisco by letter.

Approved <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"><i>[Signature]</i></div>	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made:  4 - Bureau (62-55696) (RM) 3 - Los Angeles (100-60588) (RM) 1 - Chicago (100-17425)		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 200px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"><b>62-55696-13</b></div>	<b>MCT - 12</b> <b>REC - 64</b> <b>335318</b> <b>JUN 12 1961</b> <b>SUB CONTROL</b>

Copy to *State*  
by routing slip for  
☐ info ☐ action  
*6/22/61*  
*100-17425*  
*F-171*

*Report declassified by 4417*  
*5/26/76 - info aff...*  
*replied by 115 5/26/76 Gm/ke*

**62 JUN 22 1961**

ADMINISTRATIVE

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed in this report and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

This report is classified "~~confidential~~" because it contains information from anonymous sources which are confidential Bureau techniques.

Los Angeles is in possession of a suitable photograph of the subject.

There is no information in the Chicago files indicating that subject has ever been interviewed.

Pretext used on 2/9/61 was by SA [REDACTED], who telephonically contacted a woman at DE 7-6256, who identified herself as Mrs. LOTTIE WEXLER, 190 East Pearson, Chicago, Illinois, the mother of HASKELL WEXLER. Pretext utilized was that of a former shipmate of the subject who was passing through town.

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On 2/13/61, SA JOHN S. TEMPLE utilized an appropriate pretext telephone interview with an unidentified woman in the office of Wexler Brothers Productions, 1410 North VanNess Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

The records of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation were searched at New York in 1945 by an unknown employee of the New York Office.

Files of the Chicago Office contained no identifiable subversive information regarding [REDACTED].

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No recommendation is being made for subject's inclusion on the Security Index or the Reserve Index; however, attention is directed to the past subversive activities of WEXLER which apparently have ceased in the Los Angeles area, his frequent travels abroad with the suitable cover as photographer, the subversive background of his wife and his family, and the substantial wealth that is apparently available to his family.

CG 100-17425

INFORMANTS

Source

Location

CG T-1

100-17425-21

[Redacted]

(requested)

CG T-2

100-17425-2

Selective Service Records,  
Board 143, Chicago, Illinois

CG T-3

Anonymous Source

CG T-4

Anonymous Source

CG T-5

Security Unit,  
Chicago Police Department,  
Chicago, Illinois

100-125-6907  
100-125-7443 p.1  
100-20627-78 p.2  
100-19003-827  
100-19003-826 p.9  
100-19003-1247 p.2  
100-1078-257  
100-22829-82 p.8

CG T-6

100-3810-412 p.5

[Redacted]

(requested)

CG T-7

100-14644-1B6

[Redacted] (C) (U)

CG T-8

Anonymous Source

CG T-9

100-3810-1B9 (17)

[Redacted]

CG T-10

100-16476-17

[Redacted]

(requested)

C

COVER PAGE

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CG 100-17425

Source

Location

CG T-11  
Anonymous Source

CG T-12

121-3586

(requested)

CG T-13  
Anonymous Source

CURRENT INFORMANT CONTACTS

Source

Date

File

(c)

(c)

3/7/61  
4/6/61  
3/29/61  
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DOCUMENTATION OF ORGANIZATIONS

Organization

Source

CCASF  
Progressive Party of  
Illinois

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

Report of: SA [REDACTED]

Date: 6/7/61

Office: Chicago, Illinois

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b7C

Field Office File No.: 100-17425

Bureau File No.: 62-55696

Title: HASKELL WEXLER, also known  
as Pete Wexler

Character: SECURITY MATTER - C

Synopsis:

The alias PETE WEXLER has been added to the title per information from [REDACTED] on 2/13/61. HASKELL WEXLER was born 2/6/22, Chicago, Illinois, is employed by Wexler Brothers Productions, and resides at 6950 Oporto Drive, Los Angeles. Background information regarding WEXLER is set forth. He reportedly was active during 1940 and 1941 in the American Student Union and was closely connected with the Communist Party (CP). In 1944 he held membership in the Communist Political Association. He was named as a member of the CP at Chicago in 1946 and his automobile was observed in the vicinity of mass CP meetings in 1948 and 1950 at Chicago, Illinois. A relative by marriage described WEXLER in 1954 as a communist sympathizer. His name was in possession of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship in 1949 and on the 1951-52 mailing list of the Chicago Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions. His name was in possession of the "Daily Worker" and "The Worker" for 1949 and 1951 as a subscriber and he was listed as a subscriber for 1943 to "New Masses." His automobile was in the vicinity of Progressive Party affairs in 1949-50 at Chicago, Illinois. His automobile was in the vicinity of a meeting of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in 1952 and a rally of the World Peace Congress in 1951.

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- RUC -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-18-94 BY SP2 [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

13

CG 100-17425

**DETAILS:**

The following organizations, mentioned in this report, have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450:

Abraham Lincoln School;  
American Youth for Democracy;  
Communist Political Association;  
Communist Party (CP), USA;  
Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

The following organizations, mentioned in this report which have not been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450, are characterized in the attached appendix pages:

Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF);  
Chicago Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions;  
Progressive Party of Illinois.

**I. BACKGROUND**

**Birth**

The files of the Passport Office, Department of State, Washington, D. C., were reviewed by SA PAUL E. MORRISON on March 29, 1961, and indicated that HASKELL WEXLER in an application dated June 26, 1942, stated he had been born in Chicago, Illinois, on February 6, 1922, to SIMON and LOTTIE WEXLER, both born in Chicago, Illinois.

**Present Employment**

On February 9, 1961, it was ascertained under suitable pretext that HASKELL WEXLER is employed in the "film industry".

On February 7, 1961, the records of the Retail Merchants Credit Association of Los Angeles, California, were caused to be reviewed by SE JAMES L. NAHAN and the records dated February 26, 1960, disclosed that HASKELL WEXLER was employed as the President of Wexler Brothers Productions, 1410 North VanNess Avenue, Los Angeles.

CG 100-17425

On February 13, 1961, it was ascertained under suitable pretext that WEXLER is the President of Wexler Brothers Productions and is shortly traveling to Brazil for business reasons and that the travel arrangements were completed by the firm Wexler Et Guarini, Travel Agents, 9116 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. It was learned that the WEXLERS have a financial interest in this travel agency.

On February 14, 1961, the records of Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., Los Angeles, were caused to be reviewed by SE [redacted] [redacted] at which time the following information was obtained concerning Wexler Brothers Productions, Inc., 1410 VanNess Avenue, Los Angeles:

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The company is an Illinois corporation which was chartered on July 14, 1958. The corporation was domesticated in California on July 31, 1958. Authorized capital, 10,000 shares of \$1.00 par value common stock and 100 shares of Class A, \$1,000 par value preferred stock. On November 7, 1958, Dun and Bradstreet interviewed VALE WEXLER, principal, who stated that the headquarters for this corporation was located at 120 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois. He further stated that he operates the Wexler Investment Company, 1889 North Crescent Heights Boulevard, Los Angeles. He stated that all operations for subject corporation are conducted from Chicago and the principal bank utilized is the Chicago National Bank.

On February 13, 1961, [redacted]

[redacted] was interviewed by SA JOHN S. TEMPLE at which time the following was ascertained:

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HASKELL "Pete" WEXLER is a motion picture cameraman who belongs to Local 666, Chicago, Illinois. He comes from a very wealthy Chicago family, and is rumored to be a millionaire in his own right. However, he has a burning desire to be a first cameraman and has threatened to sue Local 659 for a million dollars since the Local has denied him first cameraman status. He does, however, work out of the Chicago Local as a first cameraman on motion picture productions which are made in areas not under the jurisdiction of Local 659, Los Angeles.

He is allowed to work out of Local 659, Los Angeles, as an assistant cameraman or operator. His most recent motion picture assignments as a cameraman were "Studs Lonigan,"

CG 100-17425

a motion picture which was photographed in the Mid West and completed at Hal Roach Studios, Culver City, California, and one other picture, the name of which was unrecalled by [REDACTED] WEXLER has not, as yet, produced a motion picture, but has no hesitancy in investing money in motion pictures on which he can serve as a cameraman.

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HASKELL WEXLER has a brother by the name of YALE WEXLER, an actor, who is married to LINDA CRISTAL, an actress. YALE WEXLER operates a travel bureau in Los Angeles, possibly the Wexler Et Guarini Travel Agency.

CG T-1 on February 17, 1961, advised that HASKELL WEXLER is a very wealthy man who travels with an intellectual and wealthy social group in the Los Angeles area. He recalled that WEXLER's father left his sons a large number of shares of Superior Oil Company valued at \$30.00 per share, which they later sold for \$1800.00 per share. In addition, the WEXLER brothers are reported to be the owners of the Allied Radio Corporation of America, with headquarters in Chicago, according to CG T-1. This company is reportedly one of the largest electronic firms in the United States. CG T-1 stated Mr. WEXLER and [REDACTED] have "terrific" financial connections throughout the United States and have no difficulty in obtaining funds for investment in motion pictures.

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CG T-1 advised that on Thursday, February 16, 1961, he was able to ascertain that HASKELL WEXLER will leave for Brazil within two weeks where he will stay for an undetermined length of time. He will work as the first cameraman on a motion picture, as yet untitled, which will be produced by CHARLES GUGGENHEIM.

On March 28, 1961, an item appeared in "Kup's Column" of the "Chicago Sun Times," a daily newspaper, which reflected the following:

"Chicagoan YALE WEXLER returns here Friday from Hollywood to discuss entering the real estate business with brother JERROLD. YALE's bride, LINDA CRISTAL, may call a temporary halt to her movie career to become a Chicago housewife....Another of the talented WEXLER brothers, HASKELL, was the cameraman (chief of cinematography) on "The Hoodlum Priest," which may turn out to be the movie sleeper of the year...."

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Former Employment

On July 8, 1948, Mrs. EDWIN A. SEIPP, 105 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised SA WILLIAM L. RYAN that HASKELL WEXLER resided at 2340 Lincoln Park West, Chicago, and was running a photographic laboratory apparently in his apartment.

On October 13, 1954, JOHN FOLSON ~~EDOUTMAN~~, 221 15th Street, Wilmette, Illinois, advised SA GEORGE STADTMILLER that HASKELL WEXLER is a free lance moving cameraman and had contracted to take motion pictures of nine football games in the Fall of 1954. Also he is doing motion pictures for EDDIE ARNOLD. He hires an assistant and has a studio somewhere in Chicago.

The files of the Passport Office, Washington, D. C., as reviewed by SA MORRISON on March 29, 1961, contained an application on May 28, 1954, which reflected that he planned to leave the Port of New York about August 1, 1954, to visit England and France to make an educational motion picture on the life of WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. He listed his occupation as motion picture cameraman.

On February 7, 1961, the records of the Retail Merchants Credit Association of Los Angeles as reviewed by SE MAHAN reflected that since 1956 HASKELL WEXLER was associated with L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., 4821 South Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, and since September, 1959, was self employed in a firm known as Various Projects, Inc., 6000 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

Present Residence

It was ascertained under suitable pretext on February 9, 1961, that HASKELL WEXLER was residing at that time at 6950 Oporto Drive, Los Angeles.

It was ascertained under suitable pretext on February 13, 1961, that WEXLER at that time resided at 6950 Oporto Drive, Los Angeles (Hollywood).

Former Residence

The Office of Naval Intelligence furnished the Chicago Office, no date listed, a card on HASKELL WEXLER,

CG 100-17425

2340 Lincoln Park, Chicago, which reflected that he attended the University of California, Berkeley, during 1940-41 and his address was listed as 2522 Ridge Street, Berkeley, California.

The files of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation contained a record for HASKELL WEXLER, born February 6, 1922, at Chicago, Illinois, who listed a 1940 address as 2340 Lincoln Park West, Chicago, Illinois, and a 1943 address as 215 West 18th Street, New York City.

On July 8, 1948, Mrs. SEIPP advised SA EYAN that HASKELL WEXLER resided at 2340 Lincoln Park West, Chicago, at that time.

On October 13, 1954, Mr. CLOUTHAN advised SA STADTHILLER that HASKELL WEXLER was residing at 6240 North Hoyne, Chicago, at that time.

On February 7, 1961, the records of the Retail Merchants Credit Association of Los Angeles, as reviewed by SE MAHAN, reflected that WEXLER had listed a home address at 809 North Kilkea Drive, Hollywood, California.

#### Education

The Office of Naval Intelligence furnished the Chicago Office, no date listed, a card on HASKELL WEXLER, 2340 Lincoln Park, Chicago, which reflected that he was a first year student in Letters and Sciences at the University of California, Berkeley, California, during the school year of 1940-41.

#### Marital Status

The files of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation for HASKELL WEXLER reflected that he named his next of kin in 1943 as NANCY, wife, 215 West 18th Street, New York City. He listed her address in January, 1944, as 67 Morton Street, New York City. Her address as of May 20, 1944, and July 8, 1944, was 2340 Lincoln Park, Chicago, Illinois. As of March 2, 1945, it was listed as 341 Golden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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On October 13, 1954, Mr. CLOUTMAN advised that HASKELL WEXLER is married to his sister-in-law, MARIAN WEXLER, daughter of Mrs. A. K. WITT, 221 15th Street, Wilmette, Illinois. He stated that HASKELL has two children by a previous marriage.

Files of the Passport Office as reviewed by SA MORRISON on March 29, 1961, reflect that on May 28, 1954, WEXLER filed an application giving his address as 6240 North Hoyne Street, Chicago, and stated he had married MARIAN WITT WEXLER on January 11, 1952, that she had been born in Beloit, Wisconsin, on [REDACTED], and was residing at 6240 North Hoyne Street.

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It was ascertained under suitable pretext on February 9, 1961, that HASKELL WEXLER is married for the second time to a girl named MARIAN and that they have a [REDACTED] year-old child and reside at 6950 Oporto Drive, Los Angeles.

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#### Military Service

Files of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation reflect a record for HASKELL WEXLER, born February 6, 1922, at Chicago, Illinois, who was issued permanent Certificate of Identification Z-48481 and Certificate of Service as Ordinary Seaman E-215659 July 9, 1940, at San Francisco, California. Certificate E-215659 was endorsed for assistant electrician January 21, 1942, at New York City. He also holds Certificate of Service Number A-98215 and Certificate of Efficiency as Lifeboat man B-60307 which was issued April 1, 1943, at Boston, Massachusetts.

The record of this seaman at the War Shipping Administration discloses that a request for his deferment was sent Local Board 145, Chicago, Illinois, on November 6, 1944, and that the request for his deferment was withdrawn May 15, 1945. Records of his Sea service are set forth:

CG 100-17425

<u>Name of Vessel</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Date of Shipment</u>	<u>Place of Shipment</u>	<u>Date of Discharge</u>	<u>Place of Discharge</u>
SS American Fisher	Ordinary Seaman	2/6/42	New York	3/19/42	Lake Charles, La.
SS Chatham	"	1/14/42	New York	5/17/42	New York
SS Excello	"	7/7/42	New York	12/29/42	New York
SS Heanticut	Able Seaman	4/6/43	Boston	6/9/43	New York
SS Heanticut	Able Seaman	7/4/43	New York	9/7/43	New York
SS Asa Gray	Acting 3rd Mate	10/25/43	New York	11/5/43	Baltimore
SS Asa Gray	Acting 3rd Mate	11/6/43	Baltimore	1/27/44	Baltimore
SS D.M. Clonson	Able Seaman	4/2/44	Fairport, Ohio	4/18/44	S. Chicago
SS Rosebud	Able Seaman	4/18/44	New York	5/20/44	Norfolk, Va.
SS Rosebud	Able Seaman	5/21/44	Norfolk	7/8/44	New York
SS Benjamin Perkins	3rd Mate	12/12/44	Philadelphia	3/2/45	New York

Failed to join

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CG 100-17425

Criminal

On February 20, 1961, IC [ ] reviewed the files of the Bureau of Records and Communications, Chicago Police Department, and could locate no record identifiable with HASKELL WEXLER.

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Identification Record

On February 20, 1961, the Identification Division of the FBI furnished the Chicago Office a National Defense Program fingerprint card for HASKELL WEXLER, born February 6, 1922, at Chicago, Illinois, who on March 5, 1943, was fingerprinted for a Coast Guard identification card by the Identification Officer, Captain of the Port of New York, United States Coast Guard, Room 209, Barge Office, New York, New York.

Relatives

Files of the Passport Office reviewed by SA MORRISON on March 29, 1961, reflected that WEXLER filed an application on October 8, 1958, stating that his father, SIMON WEXLER, is deceased, that his mother, LOTTIE WEXLER, born June 9, 1902, at Chicago was currently living at 190 West Pearson, Chicago, and that his wife, MARIAN WEXLER, was residing at 6950 Oporto Drive, Los Angeles, California.

It was ascertained under suitable pretext on February 9, 1961, that HASKELL WEXLER has a [ ]-year-old child by his wife, MARIAN.

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CG T-2 advised in 1944 that HASKELL WEXLER in June 26, 1942, listed as members of his family a brother, HEROLD, age [ ] a brother YALE, age [ ] a sister JOYCE, age [ ] and a wife NANCY, whom he married on January 16, 1943.

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It was ascertained under suitable pretext on February 9, 1961, that YALE WEXLER on December 21, 1960, married LINDA CRISTAL, female star of "The Alamo."

An article appeared in the Thursday, May 4, 1961, issue of "Chicago Sun Times" which reflected that a new building will be constructed at Michael Reese Medical Center, Chicago, Illinois, and that a gift of \$150,000 for starting the \$400,000 building was made by Mrs. SIMON WEXLER, Chicago, President of the SIMON and LOTTIE WEXLER Foundation, and that the late SIMON WEXLER was a pioneer in the radio industry and founder of Allied Radio Corporation.

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Other Information Regarding HASKELL WEXLER

On October 13, 1954, Mr. CLOUTMAN advised SA STADTMILLER that MARIAN and HASKELL WEXLER made a trip to Guatamala about a year previously.

Files of the Passport Office as reviewed by SA MORRISON on March 29, 1961, indicated that HASKELL WEXLER was issued a Seaman's Passport Number 38012 on September 4, 1942. He indicated he had previously traveled to Europe on his father's passport from July, 1932-33, to September, 1932-33. He served aboard the "SS Chatham" from April 14, 1942, to May 17, 1942. On May 28, 1954, he filed an application for passport stating he intended leaving the Port of New York about August 1, 1954, by ship to visit England and France intending to make an educational motion picture on the life of WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. In connection with this application the State Department by letter dated July 17, 1954, advised WEXLER that his application had been disapproved under State Department regulations inasmuch as it had been alleged that he had been a communist. He was given 30 days to answer this letter but he did not answer and no passport was issued him. On October 8, 1958, he filed an application for passport at Los Angeles stating he planned on leaving the Port of New York by Pan-American Airlines about December, 1958, to visit the United Kingdom, France, and Italy primarily for pleasure and possibly some business. He planned to stay abroad about two months. Passport Number 1073467 was issued on October 13, 1958.

This passport number was renewed at Los Angeles on November 20, 1960, in answer to a letter wherein he advised he was planning on traveling to Brazil on a business trip on March 1, 1961.

Credit

On February 10, 1961, IC [ ] could locate no record identifiable with WEXLER at the Chicago Credit Bureau, Inc., Chicago.

II. CONNECTIONS WITH THE CP, USA

The Office of Naval Intelligence furnished the Chicago Office, no date listed, a card on HASKELL WEXLER, 2340 Lincoln Park, Chicago, which reflected he was a student at the University of California, Berkeley, California, during

CG 100-17425

the school year of 1940-41, that he was the son of a prominent manufacturer in Chicago and that while at this school held various offices in the American Student Union and was closely connected with the CP.

The American Student Union has been cited as subversive and Un-American.

(Special Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, 4/21/43, page 3)

HASKELL WEXLER in 1944 held 1944 Communist Political Association membership number S-7270.

(CG T-3, 9/28/44)

Mr. and Mrs. WEXLER, 341 Belden Avenue, Chicago 14, Illinois, were among those who were members of the CP in the Chicago area in 1946.

(CG T-4, 5/3/46)

An automobile registered to HASKELL WEXLER was observed in the vicinity of the Ashland Boulevard Auditorium October 10, 1948, during a mass meeting of the CP.

(CG T-5, 10/29/48)

An automobile registered to HASKELL WEXLER was observed in the vicinity of Hirsch Lyceum on August 26, 1950, where a meeting was being held under the auspices of the State Committee of the CP.

(CG T-5, 8/50)

On October 13, 1954, Mr. CLOUTMAN advised SA STADTMILLER that he believes HASKELL and MARIAN WEXLER are communist sympathizers. He stated that he noticed several copies in 1949 or 1950 of the "Daily Worker" plus a book on the theory of socialism in MARIAN WITT's bedroom. He stated he later heard that MARIAN received the "Daily Worker" from HASKELL who was then her fiancé. HASKELL stated that if he were recalled during the Korean War he would not bear arms as the Korean War was an agrarian movement and was of no concern to the United States.

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CG 100-17425

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

Attention is directed to Section I of this report whereby the State Department refused WEXLER his application dated May 28, 1954, for passport inasmuch as it had been alleged that he was a communist.

#### Current Informant Contacts

Confidential sources, who are generally familiar with CP and/or CP front group activities in the Chicago area, were contacted in March and April, 1961, and could furnish no current pertinent information regarding WEXLER.

On February 17, 1961, sources who are familiar with the activities and membership of the Professional Cultural Section, Southern California District, CP, were contacted and advised that WEXLER was completely unknown to them.

### III. MISCELLANEOUS

#### Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF)

In 1949 the name of HASKELL WEXLER, 341 Belden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was in the possession of the CCASF.

(CG T-6, 10/12/49)

#### Chicago Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions (CCASP)

An automobile registered to HASKELL WEXLER was observed in the vicinity of the 11th Street Theater, Chicago, on January 6, 1951, during Gala Theater Night, held under the auspices of the CCASP.

(CG T-5, 2/2/51)

ALBERT JONAS KAPLAN, 19545 Hemingway Street, Roseda, California, advised on May 9, 1952, that HASKELL WEXLER of Chicago was on the general mailing list of the CCASP, 1951-52. KAPLAN furnished this information to SA J. J. DALY.

CG 100-17425

"Daily Worker"

The name of HASKELL WEXLER, 2340 Lincoln Park West, Chicago, was in the possession of the "Daily Worker" and "The Worker" as a subscriber for 1949 and 1951.

(CG T-7, 3/28/52)

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist weekly newspaper.

"New Masses"

HASKELL WEXLER, 2340 Lincoln Park West, Chicago, as of November 28, 1943, was a subscriber to "New Masses."

(CG T-8, 1943)

"New Masses" is a "communist periodical."

(Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Congressional Record, 9/24/42, page 7688)

Progressive Party

An automobile registered to HASKELL WEXLER was observed in the vicinity of the Chicago Civic Opera House on April 6, 1949, during a meeting sponsored by the Progressive Party.

(CG T-5, 5/19/49)

CG 100-17425

An automobile registered to HASKELL WEXLER was observed in the vicinity of the Coliseum, Chicago, on April 29, 1949, during a Progressive Party Rally for Peace.

(CG T-5, 5/19/49)

A car registered to HASKELL WEXLER was observed in the vicinity of a mass election rally under the auspices of the Progressive Party at Chicago, on September 16, 1950.

(CG T-5, 10/27/50)

Veterans of the Abraham  
Lincoln Brigade (VALB)

On April 25, 1952, a meeting of the VALB was held at 1547 North Leavitt Street, Chicago, and a car registered to HASKELL WEXLER of 6240 North Hoyne, Chicago, was observed parked in the vicinity.

(CG T-5, 5/13/52)

World Peace Congress

In March, 1951, a "Destination Peace" Rally was held under the auspices of the Chicago Welcoming Committee for the delegates of the World Peace Congress at the Coliseum, Chicago. Car registered to HASKELL WEXLER was observed parked in the vicinity.

(CG T-5, 3/26/51)

The World Peace Congress was cited as a communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

(Internal Security Sub-  
Committee of the Senate  
Judiciary Committee, Handbook  
for Americans S. Doc. 117,  
April 23, 1956, page 96,  
also pages 59 and 93)

Information Pertaining  
to SIMON WEXLER

A letterhead of the CCASF in 1953 listed as a sponsor SIMON WEXLER.

(CG T-9, 1/29/53)

CG 100-17425

It was learned that in the latter part of 1948 during a discussion pertaining to communism and Russia SIMON WEXLER continuously supported the policy of Russia and communism speaking in a laudatory manner of STALIN. (4)

(CG T-10, 1/49)

On October 13, 1954, Mr. CLOUTMAN advised that SIMON WEXLER made a large donation when the Red Dean of Canterbury was in Chicago around 1950.

Information Pertaining  
to LOTTIE WEXLER

It was suggested in March, 1945, that LOTTIE WEXLER be invited to join the Board of the Abraham Lincoln School. It was remarked that this action would please SIMON WEXLER.

(CG T-11, 3/45)

Information Pertaining  
to JOYCE RAYNA WEXLER

JOYCE RAYNA WEXLER, 2340 Lincoln Park West, Chicago, Illinois, born [redacted] to SIMON and LOTTIE WEXLER, made application to the University of Chicago. She reflected previous education at Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, September, 1944, to June, 1945. Under space for activities she listed American Youth for Democracy. *ILL.*

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(CG T-12, 2/51)

Information Pertaining  
to YALE WEXLER

YALE WEXLER, 2340 Lincoln Park West, Chicago 14, Illinois, was a subscriber to "The Worker" as of October, 1951.

(CG T-13, 8/26/55)

IV. DESCRIPTION

The following is a composite description of HASKELL WEXLER obtained from the Passport records, Department of

CG 100-17425

State, on March 29, 1961, from interview with Mr. CLOUTMAN  
on October 13, 1954, from [redacted] on February 13, 1961, from  
Identification Division of the FBI, and from CG T-2 in 1944:

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Name:	HASKELL WEXLER
Alias:	PETE WEXLER
Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Birth:	2/6/22, Chicago, Illinois
Residence:	6950 Oporto Drive, Los Angeles, California
Height:	6'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Weight:	150-160 lbs.
Build:	Medium
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Brown-hazel
Complexion:	Fair
Marks:	None
Occupation:	Cinematographer
Marital Status:	Married to MARIAN WITT on 1/11/52
Relatives:	
Mother:	LOTTIE WEXLER
Brother:	YALE WEXLER
Brother:	JERROLD WEXLER
Sister:	JOYCE WEXLER
Sister-In-Law:	LINDA CRISTAL WEXLER
Mother-In-Law:	Mrs. A. K. WITT
Children:	Two by previous marriage to NANCY WEXLER; one child by current marriage to MARIAN WEXLER



CHICAGO COUNCIL OF AMERICAN SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

EDWIN GORDON FOX, 7147 Jeffrey Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, (now deceased), made available in January, 1954, the "First Annual Report CCASF", an undated publication which stated that the Chicago Council of American Soviet Friendship (CCASF) was incorporated in July, 1943. This document stated, "The Council's affiliation with the National Council of American Soviet Friendship (NCASF) was validated August 11, (1943). The present name was adopted to conform to standard national practice. It should be noted, however, that the Chicago Council is entirely autonomous; the government of its affairs rests exclusively in the hands of its Chicago Executive Board."

A source advised on May 25, 1960, that the Board of Directors of the CCASF held a meeting on May 24, 1960 and during this meeting discussed a proposed draft of objectives for the Council for the year 1960. This draft, among other things, reiterated that the main aims of the Council were peaceful co-existence and friendship with the U. S. S. R.

This same source also advised on May 25, 1960, that the CCASF remains affiliated with the NCASF for the purpose of implementing its stated aims of peaceful co-existence and friendship with the U. S. S. R., but continues to consider itself autonomous in the government of its affairs and program for achieving these aims. Although the CCASF considers itself autonomous in this regard, the leaders of the CCASF are frequently in contact with and its program closely follows that of the NCASF.

The NCASF has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order #10450.

CG 100-17425

CHICAGO COUNCIL OF ARTS,  
SCIENCES, AND PROFESSIONS (CCASP)

It is to be noted that the "National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions" has been cited as a "communist front" by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, according to House Report Number 1954, dated April 26, 1950. ALBERT JONAS KAPLAN advised SAs CARL N. FREYMAN and JULES A. BECKLEY on March 6, 1952, that the CCASP is an affiliate of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions.

CG 100-17425

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF ILLINOIS

A source advised on February 6, 1951, that the Progressive Party of Illinois was under the control of the Communist Party (CP) and has been since its inception in Illinois.

The CP, USA, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order #10450.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois  
June 7, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. 100-17425

HASKELL WEXLER  
SECURITY MATTER - C

Reference is made to the report of SA [redacted]  
[redacted] dated and captioned as above at Chicago.

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All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

CG T-5, an agency which collects security-type data in the Chicago area.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-55696)

DATE: 6/30/61

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles (100-60588)

SUBJECT: HASKELL WEXLER, aka.  
SM - C

DELETED COPY SENT  
BY LETTER 9/29/76  
PER F.O.I.A. REQUEST

Bureau authority is requested to interview WEXLER in accordance with existing Bureau instructions relating to interviews of Security subjects. If WEXLER is cooperative, no affirmative steps will be taken during the initial interview to direct his activities, but a separate communication will be directed to the Bureau setting forth the results of the interview

1. WEXLER, age 39, is of the white race and resides at 6950 Oporto Drive, Los Angeles, California. He is a cameraman in the motion picture industry and is President of Wexler Productions with offices at 1410 Van Ness Avenue, Los Angeles. He is also reported to have numerous other interests, including a travel agency, and travels throughout Europe and South America frequently.

2. WEXLER's present wife is MARIAN WEXLER, nee WITT. His previous marriage to NANCY JANE ASHENHURST ended in divorce.

3. In January, 1944, WEXLER was a member of the Seaman's Branch of the Communist Party (CP) in New York City, having CP Book Number 31371. In 1943 he was a member of the Convoy Club of the Young Communist League and the American Student Union. In 1946 he was a member of the CP in Chicago. His car was observed in vicinity of meeting place of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. In 1949-1951 he was a subscriber to the "Daily Worker." WEXLER was reported to have stated in the 1940's that he would not bear arms for the United States if called up. He was a merchant seaman during the war.

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② - Bureau (Registered)  
1 - Los Angeles  
MLP:pag  
(3)

REC-44  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-18-85 BY SP12 BTJ/6

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JUL 5 1961

APPROVED  
Date 7/13/61

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~~MRS HANSEL WEXLER~~  
~~NANCY JANE ASHENHURST WEXLER~~

4. Subject's first wife, ~~NANCY ASHENHURST~~, of ~~CHICAGO~~ U.S.A. wealthy family, was reported to have been interested in and attended meetings of the American Youth for Democracy. His present wife, MARIAN WEXLER, a free-lance artist, also of a wealthy family, is reported to be in sympathy with the communist movement. She has been a subscriber to the "Daily Worker" and made contributions to the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. She has been connected with the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

5. Subject's father, SIMON, now deceased, who was a wealthy Chicago manufacturer, was interested in and made generous donations to numerous communist front groups.

6. There is no information to indicate that WEXLER was ever expelled from the communist movement; however, informants have no information which would indicate he is presently active. There likewise is no additional information regarding any action taken by communist groups against relatives mentioned above.

7. It is believed that an interview with WEXLER would tend to determine his nationalistic sympathies, and if he merits consideration for placement on one of the Bureau indexes. [REDACTED]

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office <b>LOS ANGELES</b>	Office of Origin <b>LOS ANGELES</b>	Date <b>8/2/61</b>	Investigative Period <b>7/19 - 27/61</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>HASKELL WEXLER, aka</b>		Report made by <b>MERLE L. PARKER</b>	Typed By: <b>pal</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SECURITY MATTER - C</b>	
DELETED COPY SENT <i>to Chicago, New York, etc.</i> BY LETTER <i>8/29/76</i> PER F.O.I.A. REQUEST <i>mk/pa q</i>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 50px;"></div>	

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Synopsis:

REFERENCE: Report of SA  , at Chicago,  
dated 6/7/61.

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- C -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-18-94 BY SP-8 BTD/MLW  
335318

ADMINISTRATIVE: A copy of this report is being furnished to Chicago for information purposes as part of subject's family are still in Chicago and subject may return to Chicago from time to time.

WEXLER is not on any of the Bureau indexes, and no recommendation is being made that he be so placed.

NEGATIVE INFORMANTS:

  and   orally to SA MERLE L. PARKER, February 17, 1961, and July 27, 1961, regarding instant case.

b7D

- A\* -

COVER PAGE

Approved <i>WLP</i>	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made:  4 - Bureau (62-55696) (REGISTERED) 1 - Chicago (100-17425)(REGISTERED) 3 - Los Angeles (100-60588)  <i>CCP 8/1/61 R/S H/C</i>		62- 55696-15	REC-47
		22 AUG 7 1961 <i>NEW YORK</i>	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: MERLE L. PARKER:pal  
Date: August 2, 1961

Office: Los Angeles, California

Field Office File No.: 100-60588

Bureau File No.: 62-55696

Title: HASKELL WEXLER

Character: SECURITY MATTER - C

## Synopsis:

WEXLER resides at 6950 Oporto Drive, Los Angeles, California, and is a cameraman in the motion picture industry. He is also President of Wexler Productions at 1410 Van Ness Avenue, Los Angeles, California. There is no information to indicate that WEXLER has been active in the Communist movement in Southern California. He was interviewed by Bureau Agents on July 27, 1961, and stated that he joined the CP during the war in 1943 or 1944, and dropped out toward the end of the war because he could not withstand the regimentation. He admitted activity in behalf of the Chicago Sobell Committee but stated it was because of his opposition to capital punishment. WEXLER denied any contact with the CP since 1946.

- C -

DETAILSBACKGROUNDRESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT

On July 27, 1961, WEXLER advised that he continues to reside at 6950 Oporto Drive, Los Angeles, California, and is President of Wexler Productions, 1410 Van Ness Avenue, Los Angeles, and is also a cameraman in the motion picture industry.



LA 100-60588

ACTIVITIES

Informants, who are generally familiar with Communist Party membership and activities in the professional field including the motion picture industry, advised that WEXLER has never come to their attention.

Date 7/31/61

HASKELL WEXLER, 6950 Oporto Drive, Los Angeles, 28, California, was advised that he did not have to make any statement to the FBI and that he had the right of counsel. WEXLER advised as follows:

He was a product of a wealthy family and had always been a non-conformist, and inclined to take the side of the minority. He stated that sometime during the war in 1943 or 1944 when he was a seaman, he joined the Communist Party (CP) and was a member of the Seamen's Branch in New York City. He stated that he went to their meetings when he was in port; however, by the time the war was over, he had become disenchanted because they were always trying to regiment him. He stated that because of his strong feeling of individualism when he was contacted in Chicago in 1946 by the Party, he told them that he wanted no part of the CP and has had no contact with it as an organization since that time. He stated that he and his wife did become involved in work in the Sobell Committee in Chicago but that it was not for the idea of helping two spies or individuals who had been formerly members of the CP but it was for the purpose of fighting against capital punishment. He stated that any committee which forms and that works against capital punishment he would lend his support and at that time this was the only committee taking such a stand. He stated that since coming to California he has attended several meetings of a group working against further atomic experimentations for war purposes. He stated that this group, to the best of his recollection, called itself Society for a Sane Nuclear Policy. WEXLER pointed out that he has never given money to the CP nor will he ever in the future. He was unable to recall identifies of individuals known to him when a member of the CP.

WEXLER stated that he is opposed to Communism, is a loyal American, and would fight for this country against the Soviet Union or any other country. He stated that if information came to his attention regarding the CP or CP members, he would voluntarily furnish this information to the FBI.

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On 7/27/61 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 100-60588  
by SAS MERLE L. PARKER & [redacted] :pal 7/28/61  
dictated

## APPENDIX

### COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

A source advised on May 4, 1961, that the Los Angeles Sobell Committee is the Los Angeles, California, affiliate of captioned organization.

"Following the execution of atomic spies ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon MORTON SOBELL, the ROSENBERGs' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg case'...."

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated January 2, 1957, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 60.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The 1960-61 Borough of Manhattan telephone directory lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" as being located at 940 Broadway, New York, New York.

## APPENDIX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-55696)

DATE: 8/2/61

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-60588)

SUBJECT: HASKELL WEXLER, aka  
SM - C

DELETED COPY SENT  
BY LETTER 8/30/61

PER F.O.I.A. REQUEST

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There is being enclosed herewith four copies of report of SA MERLE L. PARKER, dated as above, for the Bureau and one copy for Chicago, which report sets out the results of interview with WEXLER.

For the Bureau's information, WEXLER was contacted telephonically on July 19, 1961, by SA MERLE L. PARKER, who advised him that he would like to talk with him regarding a matter in which the Bureau had an interest, and it was felt that he might be of some assistance. He stated at that time that he frankly was upset by being contacted by the FBI and would like to consult with his attorney. It was pointed out to him that he was not being charged with any offense but it was a matter of requesting assistance from him. He stated that he would give it thought and recontact Agent.

Two days later WEXLER contacted SA PARKER telephonically and stated that he had consulted with his attorney, [REDACTED], who advised him that he should not talk with anyone from the FBI without his being present. Agent talked at length telephonically with WEXLER, telling him of the confidential nature of much of the Bureau's work and the matter to be discussed with him did involve internal security, and for this reason it was felt it would be best that he and Agent talk privately. Eventually as a result of discussion, WEXLER agreed to discuss the matter with Agent

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C

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 4) (REGISTERED)  
1 - Chicago (100-17425) (Encl. 1) (REGISTERED)  
3 - Los Angeles  
    (1 - 65-4513) (MARTHA DODD)  
    (1 - 65-4513) (ALFRED STERN)

MLP:pal  
(6)

REC-47

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 8/18/99 BY SP12 BTJ/om  
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62-55696 - 16

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58 AUG 11 1961

LA 100-60588

with the provision that it would be kept confidential and that his attorney, [REDACTED] would never be told that he had talked with the FBI against his wishes and without his being present. WEXLER was assured that the entire contact was confidential insofar as the FBI was concerned, and he stated he knew this was true, and he likewise would keep it confidential and arrangements were to meet for lunch on July 27, 1961, at ~~the~~ Young Restaurant.

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b7c

SA MERLE L. PARKER had lunch with WEXLER with SA [REDACTED] in the background. WEXLER was dressed in khaki clothes, carrying a steel helmet. He explained that he had just bought a new sports car for \$20,000 which he is learning to race as a hobby. For some time during the luncheon meeting, which was in a friendly atmosphere, WEXLER told of his problems and much of his life which agrees with that which has been developed by the Bureau. He stated that his main problem now is trying to get the Union to authorize him to be a top cameraman in the motion picture industry but they want him to take apprentice work and he contends that he has already had the experience. He stated that because he cannot take motion pictures in California he is having to take assignments outside of the state and in foreign countries. He just returned from several months in Brazil and is contemplating taking an assignment which will take him for several months to Argentina.

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WEXLER, in talking of his past record, stated that he was glad to have an opportunity to talk with the FBI about it and had often wanted to but could not get the courage to make such a contact. He recalled that in 1954 he was not given a passport because he refused to answer questions regarding previous affiliations. He recalled that when he was a young boy his father was an ultra-conservative and this caused him to rebel and assume the position of a radical. He stated probably this had something to do with his joining the Communist Party. He stated that while he realizes Communism is wrong and it stands for everything he abhors, he still considers himself a person wanting other to have a better life too. He stated that he was appalled at some of the poverty which exists in Latin-American countries, and

LA 100-60588

pointed out that while he was in Brazil he let his beard grow and some of the peasants when they saw him would cheer him and call him "FIDEL." WEXLER stated that it is things like this which make him concerned because our country is not doing enough to assist the Latin-American people and he is afraid unless something is done, they will go Communist.

WEXLER stated that his brother, YALE WEXLER, and his wife returned to Chicago last week and probably will go in with his other brother, JERRY WEXLER, whom he described as being a good businessman and a multi-millionaire.

WEXLER appeared to be forthright in his discussion and in his position of being opposed to Communism. He stated that he would like to maintain contact with the FBI when the occasion indicated as there was a possibility that information might come to his attention which the FBI should know about. He stated that he considered espionage a very serious crime and added that he had met MARTHA DODD and ALFRED STERN and had been in their home on several occasions in Chicago. He stated that he understood that they were involved in espionage but it was difficult for him to understand it because to him they seemed so extremely unstable. He stated that he knew their son and in fact introduced him to the girl who he eventually married.

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No recommendation is being made that WEXLER be placed on any of the Bureau's indexes and this case is being placed in a closed status in the Los Angeles Office.

4/22/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Los Angeles (100-60583)

From: Director, FBI (62-55696)

HASKELL WEXLER  
SECURITY MATTER - C

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Bland  
1 - Mr. Baumgardner  
1 - Mr. McGowan  
1 - Mr. Call

Reurlet dated 4/16/64 which enclosed a copy of an article which appeared in the 4/15/64 edition of the "UCLA Daily Bruin." This article concerned a film produced by the subject entitled "Bus Trip."

The Bureau desires that you attempt, through established sources, to obtain additional details concerning this film, its producer and any other individuals connected therewith. You should also attempt to determine the scope of distribution of this film and any future plans for its distribution.

This matter should be handled promptly.

**NOTE:**

See memorandum Bland to W. C. Sullivan dated 4/22/64 captioned "Haskell Wexler, Security Matter - C," TBC:icb. *ser 19*

BEING COPY SENT  
BY LETTER 4/29/64  
PER FBI REQUEST

REC 99

62-55696-17

19 APR 23 1964

TBC:icb (12)

APR 22 1964  
COMM-FBI EX-103

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-12-94 BY SP-6 BJS

335318

APR 25 8 23 AM '64

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-55696)

DATE: April 16, 1964

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles (100-60588)(C)

SUBJECT: HASKELL WEXLER, aka  
SM - C  
OO: LOS ANGELESDELETED COPY SENT  
BY LETTER 9/29/76  
PER F.O.I.A. REQUEST

Re Los Angeles rep of SA MERLE L. PARKER, 8/2/61.

For the information of the Bureau two Xerox duplications of an article by MICHAEL H. HARMAN, which appeared in the April 15, 1964 edition of the "UCLA DAILY BRUIN," campus newspaper at the University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California. This article, captioned "Bus Trip," relates to a film produced by subject WEXLER concerning individuals who rode a bus from San Francisco, California to Washington, D.C. for a Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) "led delegation to the mass civil rights demonstration at the nation's capital."

The article indicates that the movie is in the nature of a documentary, and that WEXLER provides no narration, no external comment or explanation of any kind. Paragraph five in the article states, in part, "An old Negro war veteran, mixing amused tolerance with remembered bitterness, tells of a boss who fired him from his job as a dishwasher at the urging of the FBI who considered him subversive because he belonged to the NAACP."

Indices of this division contain no references to the movie "Bus Trip," nor the author of the article, MICHAEL H. HARMAN. However, as the Bureau is well aware, HASKELL WEXLER was reportedly a member of the Seaman's Branch of the Communist Party (CP) in New York City in January, 1944. He was a member of the CP in Chicago in 1946; and a subscriber to the east coast communist "Daily Worker" in 1949-51. When interviewed in July 1961 he admitted CP membership prior to 1946; but stated he was opposed to communism and had no contacts with the CP subsequent to 1946.

Other than the attached article, no publicity concerning the movie "Bus Trip" has come to the attention of this office. The above is furnished, however, in the event that additional publicity is afforded to this picture. As WEXLER's background is well known, no further investigation into this matter is contemplated.

- 2 - Bureau (62-55696) (Encls. 2) (Registered Airmail)  
3 - Los Angeles  
1 - LA 100-15732 (COMPIC)  
1 - LA 100-32199 (UCLA)

(5) GGB

MAY 5 1964

b6  
b7Cb6  
b7CALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-10-94 BY SP-5 JEP/STW

ENCLOSURE 12 REC-20

6 APR 20 1964

SUBV. CONTROL



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## "Bus Trip"

By MICHAEL H. HARMAN

"In making this film, says producer Haskell Wexler, 'I was excited and overwhelmed by the beautiful spirit of those young people. There was a feeling of fun and adventure, but also one of intense purpose and personal involvement.'"

Reflecting this statement, Wexler's "Bus Trip" is not merely a documentary film. Instead, it is a personal sharing, for the viewer, of the cause and the experience of a CORE - led delegation to the mass civil rights demonstrations at the nation's capital. Wexler provides no narration, no external comment or explanation of any kind. His camera lets us be on the bus speeding from San Francisco to Washington D.C. Overheard conversations and intimate close up shots provide a gradual, organic understanding of the individual and group motives underlying the civil rights march of last August.

### CONFLICT

Although no human enemy is seen, there is an ever present feeling of intense dramatic conflict. Painful knowledge of the real enemy, racism and hatred, is seen in the faces and heard in the voices of the marchers. This knowledge is reflected in the bitter humor with which members of the San Francisco and Birmingham delegations compare battle scars of their personal encounters with racism. It is seen in the frustration and hostility of Jim Shaw, a young Negro, when a white CORE leader forbids him to "make a stand", by buying cigarettes in a "whites only" cafe. The enemy becomes far more powerful, more real, for not being seen as a human antagonist, but for only being seen in the corrosive effect on its victims.

"Bus Trip" is the story of people, not as a mass, but as individuals taking part in a mass movement. The camera seeks out the uniqueness of each individual and the emotional essence of each scene, to give the Washington demonstrations a new dimension, a new depth of personal meaning.

An old Negro war veteran, mixing amused tolerance with remembered bitterness, tells of a boss who fired him from his job as a dishwasher at the urging of the FBI who considered him subversive because he belonged to NAACP. The employer "didn't even know what the hell 'subversive' meant." To the Negro, however, the forthcoming demonstrations are a source of ultimate optimism. He compares his uncertainty toward his reception in Washington with the fear he felt many years ago, stepping into a dark alley where he was ambushed by white men. "Only now," he adds with new pride and hope, "I won't be afraid, as I was then."

### "CONVERSION"

In one of the high points of the film, the white bus driver, previously noncommittal on civil rights, proudly wears a CORE button on his necktie. Offscreen, marchers' voices sing "We Shall Overcome". In a following scene, the depth of his "conversion" is humorously but eloquently shown. At a road stop he displays three buttons on his tie, before a mixed but friendly group of his peers (other white bus drivers) and CORE members.

The marchers' spirit of urg-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"UCLA DAILY BRUIN," Campus newspaper at the University of California at Los Angeles  
Vol. LXIV No. 42  
Page 8, Columns 4-5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-18-94 BY SP12 D. J. HAN

Date: April 15, 1964  
Edition: Wednesday  
Author: MICHAEL H. HARMAN  
Editor: LES OSTROV

ENCLOSURE

62-55476-18

ency and purpose is skillfully established. In a holiday spirit, but with a determined sense of destination, white and Negro CORE members add finishing touches to a huge "Washington" banner on the side of their bus in San Francisco. On the road, the ever repeated question is "How far are we from Washington now?" At a road stop, a Chinese member breaks a mood of tension by reminding the group that their bus's chronic lateness in starting "is just like a CORE meeting."

#### BALANCE

The greatest value of the film, both for viewer and for the cause of civil rights, is its balance of objectivity with sympathy. Wexler totally rejects blatant drumbeating and propagandizing. Instead, he boldly puts forth truth, i.e. real people and events, relying on truth to be its own best propaganda. This reliance is well founded. True, scenes have been edited from a huge amount of film footage, but they are truly representative of the actions and spirit of the people involved.

Wexler originally developed this concept as a departure from the superficiality of the mass media. He maintains that there could be no real objectivity without a personal treatment of the March on Washington. The "personality" of the March, he insists, is an essential component of its reality.

"There is great value," he points out, "in young people acting on principle. In our society no one needs to apologize for cynicism. It is fashionable, almost mandatory, in many social situations. Instead, people are compelled to apologize for idealism. They shouldn't have to."

#### HONESTY

"Bus Trip," honesty and depth make it a potentially valuable instrument for promoting a credible and favorable image of racial issues in America. The film would be well received in "underdeveloped," non-white countries where literacy rates are low and where films have the greatest impact as a means of mass communication. Audiences in these areas would quickly realize that they were witnessing an exceptional phenomenon, an honest and graphic presentation of a politically controversial issue, without amelioration or evasion. They would see that there is intense racial discrimination in America, but that it is not the policy of the government or even a hard core sentiment of the majority of the population. Most significant, in their eyes, would be the fact that racial minorities can petition the national government for civil rights, with some realistic hope of success.

Most important, "Bus Trip's" message is universal. Although it accurately exposes issues that are specifically American, it looks beyond these issues to the fundamental truth that no human being, in any nation or time, has the right to withhold the freedom or dignity of another.

18

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO :

Mr. W. C. Sullivan *wcs*

Mr. J. F. Bland *JFB*

CT:

HASKELL WEXLER  
SECURITY MATTER - C

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 4/21/64

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach *DeLoach*
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. McGowan
- 1 - Mr. Coll

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Los Angeles has furnished an article which appeared in the "UCLA Daily Bruin," a campus newspaper at the University of California at Los Angeles, dated 4/15/64. This article captioned "Bus Trip" refers to a film by the same name produced by Haskell Wexler. The article was written by Michael H. Harman and refers to the film "Bus Trip" as a documentary film which traces the experiences of a Congress of Racial Equality led delegation on a bus trip from San Francisco, California, to Washington, D. C., where the individuals will participate in a mass civil rights march.

The article alleges that in the film an old Negro war veteran tells of a boss who fired him from his job as a dishwasher at the urging of the FBI who considered him subversive because he belonged to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Los Angeles advised that its indices contained no additional information concerning the film "Bus Trip" or the author of the article, Michael H. Harman. Bufiles also contain no information concerning "Bus Trip" or Michael H. Harman. The producer of "Bus Trip," Haskell Wexler, is on the Reserve Index and has been the subject of a Bureau investigation. He was previously reported as a Communist Party member in the 1940's and subscribed to the "Daily Worker" through 1951. We have received no information in recent years indicating that he has affiliated with the communist movement.

## OBSERVATION:

It is believed that we should request our Los Angeles Office to attempt to obtain additional information concerning this film from established sources in the movie industry.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached airtel go forward instructing Los Angeles to determine additional details concerning the production and distribution of the film "Bus Trip."

Enc.

142 *1350*

APR 28 1964

5-13-64

Airtel

1- Mr. Coll

To: SAC, Los Angeles (100-60588)

From: Director, FBI (62-55696)

HASKELL WEXLER  
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-18-94 BY SP12 BJS/WW  
335318

Reurairtel dated 5-11-64. *swl*

The Bureau desires that you remain particularly alert for any additional pertinent information that is received concerning this film. You should also alert your sources familiar with the movie industry for any pertinent information they may receive concerning this film. The Bureau is to be promptly advised of any such information received.

It is also desired that you reopen the investigation of Wexler and bring his activities up to date. Thereafter, you should submit a report to the Bureau together with your recommendations concerning his Security Index or Reserve Index status.

MAILED 20  
MAY 13 1964

NOTE:

Wexler was previously identified as a Communist Party member in the 1940's. He is currently producing a film dealing with the "March on Washington" which allegedly contains a remark that the Bureau had an old Negro war veteran fired from his job because he joined the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TBC:pag (4)

MAY 13 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-13

19 MAY 14 1964

62-55696-210

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. W.C. Sullivan *Wes*

DATE: May 14, 1964

FROM : Mr. J.F. Bland *JFB*

SUBJECT: HASKELL WEXLER  
SECURITY MATTER - C

DELETED COPY SENT *Wexler's father*  
BY LETTER 9/29/76  
PER F.O.I.A. REQUEST

1- Mr. Belmont  
1- Mr. Mohr  
1- Mr. Sullivan ✓  
1- Mr. DeLoach  
1- Mr. Rosen  
1- Mr. Bland  
1- Mr. Baumgardner  
1- Mr. McGowan  
1- Mr. Coll

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
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Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Information was previously received that Haskell Wexler was producing a film entitled "Bus Trip" which film would trace the experiences of a Congress of Racial Equality led delegation on a bus trip from San Francisco, California, to Washington, D.C.

It was alleged that in the film an old Negro war veteran would tell of a boss who fired him from his job as a dishwasher at the urging of the FBI who considered him subversive because he belonged to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Los Angeles was instructed to attempt to obtain all pertinent information concerning the film.

Los Angeles has advised that Wexler is in the process of producing such a film and, in addition to the bus trip from San Francisco to Washington, D.C., he has also filmed a plane ride from Hollywood to Washington, D.C. and a train ride from Atlanta, Georgia, to Washington, D.C., for the "March on Washington." There is no information currently available to indicate that the FBI will be mentioned in the film and it is reported that the film will be a documentary type of film. Wexler allegedly is considering the possibility of making three different films due to the volume of material in his possession. He is reportedly currently editing the film and the release date and scope of distribution are not known at this time.

Wexler is an extremely wealthy man and has been identified as a member of the Communist Party in the 1940's. We have not received any information indicating affiliation with the communist movement on the part of Wexler since 1951.

Los Angeles has been advised to follow this matter closely and to keep the Bureau advised of any pertinent information it receives concerning this film. Los Angeles has also been instructed to bring the investigation of Wexler up to date and to submit a report concerning Wexler to the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION: For information.

62-55696 66 MAY 28 1964

TBC:pag (10)

REC-102

MAY 20 1964

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES

(Your file 100-60588 DATE: 5/5/64

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial  
(Room No. 62-55696)SUBJECT: Haskell Wexler  
sm - cALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-18-94 BY SP10 BJC/w  
335318

- ☐
1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

- ☒
2. Date
- ☒
- letter
- ☐
- submitted
- ☒
- will be submitted
- 5-18-64

- ☐
3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted \_\_\_\_\_

- ☒
4. Status of
- ☐
- Appeal
- ☐
- Inquiry
- ☒
- Investigation
- ☐
- Prosecution

- ☒
- 5.
- ☐
- Sulet by
- ☐
- Surep
- Rehman tel 4/22/64

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 1964	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
GPO 9-26341	
BUREAU	

F B I

Date: 5/11/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-55696)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-60588)(C)

SUBJECT: HASKELL WEXLER, aka <sup>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED</sup>  
Pete Wexler <sup>HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED</sup>  
SM-C <sup>DATE 8-17-98 BY SP10 JRG/um</sup>  
<sup>335 318</sup>

Re Bureau airtel, 4/22/64, and Los Angeles letter, 4/16/64, which enclosed a copy of an article which appeared in the 4/15/64 edition of the "UCLA DAILY BRUIN", which article concerned a film produced by WEXLER entitled "Bus Trip".

The following inquiry was made by SA LESLIE F. WARREN to obtain additional details concerning the film, its producer, and any other individuals connection therewith: Also to determine the scope of distribution of this film and any future plans for its distribution:

On 5/4/64, [redacted]

[redacted] (Established source), informed as follows:

[redacted] has been acquainted with PETE WEXLER, a member of the Photographers Union [redacted] for many years. WEXLER is a wealthy man, having

- 4-Bureau (RM-AM)
- 1-New York (Info)(RM-AM)
- 5-Los Angeles (100-60588)
  - 1- (100-19333 -- COMINFIL Radio-TV Industry)
  - 1- (100-15732 -- COMINFIL Motion Picture Industry)
  - 1- (105-255 -- CORE)
  - 1- (157-636) -- Racial Matters

LFW:kmp  
(10)

REC-17 MAY 12 1964

Approved: WGB/pk

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

53 JUN 1 1964

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LA 100-60588.

inherited wealth from his father who operated a firm which [ ] believed was known as Allied Radio Corporation in the Chicago area.. WEXLER is a good camera man if allowed to take his own time and "fuss around". He is not too good as a cameraman for commercial, feature motion picture, or television film work. He has office space at station KTTV-TV, Los Angeles, at 1410 North Van Nuys Avenue. The name of his firm is believed to be Wexler Productions. The most recent credit as a photographer received by WEXLER was on the film "America America", produced and directed by ELIA KAZAN and recently released.

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WEXLER has always appeared to be interested in "left wing" causes. [ ] had no specific information on which this opinion was based except that WEXLER had expressed interest in various current racial integration programs. The latter had invited [ ] to WEXLER's residence on one occasion several months ago to attend a meeting of this nature and mentioned to [ ] that the singer HARRY BELAFONTE would be present. [ ] said that he did not go and he did not know what organizations, if any, were interested in the meeting. He also did not know what directly motivated WEXLER's interests in these matters unless as a result of inherent wealth he felt he should support the "underdog." [ ] did not know of any specific organizations which WEXLER belonged to other than the Photographers Union.

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[ ] was aware that WEXLER had filmed a bus trip taken by persons who had driven via bus from San Francisco to Washington, D. C., to participate in the demonstration referred to in the press as the "March on Washington" on August 28, 1963. [ ] had heard that WEXLER was editing a film but had not seen the finished product nor had he heard of the specific title WEXLER intended to use in releasing the film. Further, the extent of distribution and identity of others connected with the film were not specifically known to [ ] with the exception that another member of the Photographers Union had done some filming for WEXLER in connection with the "March on Washington" and could furnish details. [ ] stated that this individual [ ] was a newsreel cameraman for the [ ] and resides [ ]

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LA 100-60588

at [redacted] telephone [redacted]  
[redacted] (the telephone directory also lists [redacted]  
[redacted] at this address). [redacted]  
stated that [redacted] was a confidential source of his and  
could be trusted to maintain confidences. [redacted] arranged  
for an agent to interview [redacted] in [redacted] office on  
5/4/64, at which time [redacted] advised the following:

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During the period prior to the "March on Washington", 8/28/63, PETE WEXLER, who [redacted] had known on a professional basis for several years, had expressed interest in the March and remarked that it would some day be a very historical event and should be properly recorded on film. WEXLER decided to shoot such a film and he arranged to hire other cameramen, including [redacted] to shoot certain phases of this "March on Washington." WEXLER himself shot the portion of it involving a group who went on a bus from San Francisco to Washington, D. C. [redacted] accompanied a group of Hollywood personalities and entertainers by plane from Hollywood to Washington, D. C., photographing en route and WEXLER hired the [redacted] brothers, first names not known, who operate a camera equipment company in New York City. These brothers did the camera work on a train from Atlanta, Georgia, to Washington, D. C., composed of participants in the demonstration in Washington.

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The film was shot in each instance in 16 mm black and white film with an audio tape.

WEXLER reportedly paid for the bus to carry the demonstrators from San Francisco to Washington. Instructions from WEXLER were to get shots during the trip as candid as possible with the camera subjects, of course, being aware that cameramen were aboard. [redacted] said that in his particular experiences, the cameras used were small and quiet and he would attempt to get shots of individuals in groups talking and holding various discussions in various parts of the plane and later on in Washington. He mentioned that MARLON BRANDO and HARRY BELAFONTE were instrumental in promoting the group from Hollywood.

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Following the trip to Washington, WEXLER informed [ ] that he had so much film that he did not know what to do with it. It was too much for one film and he considered making three different films, one for each segment of the trip. As far as [ ] knew at the time of interview WEXLER was still editing the film and was not aware of its completion or the fact that he had termed it "Bus Trip." [ ] said that he had not seen the publicity on the film which had appeared in the "UCLA DAILY BRUIN." He stated that he himself had not seen the film and wondered what was the basis of a news release. [ ] said that WEXLER had reportedly maintained contact with the UCLA DRAMA trainee school in the past and it is conceivable that the writer of the article may have been a UCLA student who had seen portions of the film during the editing of it or WEXLER might have outlined the film to him orally.

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WEXLER stated that he was undertaking the film's production as a commercial venture, as well as a historical venture and that he hoped to arrange for a feature film release in theaters and in television although he did not know how successful he might be. WEXLER had not informed [ ] of any specific plans for distribution of the film and it was not known to [ ] whether there would be more than one film or not. [ ] had been hired by WEXLER strictly on a professional basis as a cameraman and [ ] has not had too much contact with WEXLER since the trip to Washington.

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[ ] was of the opinion that WEXLER was in the production of the film "Bus Trip" alone and based on [ ] knowledge of WEXLER, the latter did not care whether he made or lost money on the venture as WEXLER was reportedly a wealthy man and he did not appear to worry about financial returns of his film ventures as normal film producers should. [ ] stated that he had no knowledge of any organization sponsoring the film or any plans to release it through any organization such as the Congress On Racial Equality (CORE) which played a prominent part in the "March on Washington."

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LA 100-60588

[ ] stated that he did not know who was editing the film for WEXLER or where it was being edited. He was of the opinion that WEXLER would undoubtedly contract with someone to edit the film and distribute it.

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[ ] pointed out that WEXLER intended that the film be in the form of a documentary and no narration or explanations would be made of the statements contributed to its participants. [ ] said that in his opinion whatever might be shown in the film would be exactly like it occurred and would voice the persons statements exactly as stated.

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[ ] could not further identify the New York crew which did the work on the train for WEXLER but did recall that there was a sound technician with the New York crew who was a woman although her identity he did not know.

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[ ] said that he would remain alert to future developments and advise agent accordingly. He claimed that upon its release, there would undoubtedly be publicity on the film which could furnish further details.

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Both [ ] and [ ] furnished the above information in confidence and requested that their names be concealed if used outside the FBI.

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No record identifiable with [ ] or [ ] had appeared in the Los Angeles Office indices except that the name and address of [ ] identified as [ ] had appeared on a list [ ]

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No further investigation is contemplated by the Los Angeles Office at this time, however, this office will remain alert and furnish the Bureau any further developments.

LA 100-60588

For the information of New York, the above article was written by one MICHAEL H. HARMAN and related to a film produced by WEXLER and which concerned the aforementioned bus trip to Washington. The article indicated that the movie was in the nature of a documentary and that WEXLER provided no narration or external comment or explanation of any kind. Paragraph 5 in the article states, in part, "an old Negro war veteran, mixing amused tolerance with remembered bitterness, tells of a boss who fired him from his job as a dishwasher at the urging of the FBI who considered him subversive because he belonged to the NAACP." Other than the article, no publicity concerning the movie "Bus Trip" has come to the attention of the Los Angeles Office.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- 62-55696)

DATE: 6/8/64

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-60588)

SUBJECT: HASKELL WEXLER, aka.  
SECURITY MATTER - CCard filed  
Cards sent 00  
6/16/64  
aa☒ It is recommended that a "Section A"  
Reserve Index Card be prepared on  
the above-captioned individual.ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-18-94 BY SP10 BDL/m  
335318☐ The "Section A" Reserve Index  
Card on the captioned individual  
should be changed as follows  
(specify change only):

Name HASKELL WEXLER			
Aliases Pete Wexler		DELETED COPY SENT BY LETTER 9/29/76 PER F.O.I.A. REQUEST Wexler, aka his atty OK / P.A. U	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native Born	<input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized	<input type="checkbox"/> Alien	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communist		<input type="checkbox"/> Socialist Workers Party	
<input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous (specify) _____			
Date of birth 2/6/22	Place of birth Chicago, Illinois	Race White	Sex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Business Address (show name of employing concern and address) Free Lance Cameraman and Film Producer, Wexler Productions, 1410 North Van Ness Avenue, Los Angeles, California			
Key Facility Data			
Geographical Reference Number _____		Responsibility _____	
Interested Agencies _____			
Residence Address 6950 Oporto Drive, Los Angeles, California			

2-BUREAU  
1-LOS ANGELES  
LFW:dgr  
(3)DO NOT WRITE FOR  
REC'D

REC-40

17 JUN 19 1964

REGISTERED MAIL

SUBV. CONTROL

LA 100-60588

The recommendation that a "Section A", Reserve Index Card be prepared on HASKELL WEXLER, aka. is based on the following furnished by sources who have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated:

1. Active in American Student Union and closely associated with the Communist Party (CP) in 1940 - 1941.
2. Member Communist Political Association, 1944.
3. Member of the CP at Chicago 1946 and auto observed in vicinity of CP mass meetings 1948 and 1950.
4. Auto observed in vicinity of affairs of the Progressive Party, 1949-1950, the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, 1952, and the World Peace Congress, 1951.
5. During interview by Agents of the FBI July 21, 1961, WEXLER admitted joining the CP about 1943 or 1944 but denied any connection with the CP since 1946.
6. Reported by [redacted] free lance screen writer December 2, 1961, with whom sufficient contact has not been had to establish reliability of information furnished, that WEXLER had hired [redacted] in recent past to [redacted]  
[redacted]  
WEXLER had been dissatisfied with [redacted] efforts claiming [redacted] "had not treated the book on a liberal enough vein".
7. WEXLER produced a film regarding person who rode a bus from San Francisco to Washington, D.C., in August, 1963 to engage in a "Congress of Racial Equality" (CORE) led delegation to participate in a mass civil rights demonstration. Publicity on this film appearing in the "UCLA Daily Bruin", April 15, 1964 revealed it to be entitled "Bus Trip" and referred to a part of the film where in the FBI was mentioned in a derogatory manner.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-55696)

DATE: 7/29/64

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-60588) (P)

SUBJECT: HASKELL WEXLER, aka.  
SM-CALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 8-17-94 BY SP12 BTJ/vm  
335318Ref report SA LESLIE F. WARREN, 6/8/64, at  
Los Angeles.On 7/24/64, [redacted]  
[redacted] and a established source (Conceal)  
advised SA LESLIE F. WARREN the following:[redacted] learned 7/24/64 through a source at  
20th Century Fox that a showing of WEXLER's film about  
the "March on Washington," was being shown on the evening  
of 7/24/64 at Lytton Center of Visual Arts, 8150 Sunset  
Boulevard, Hollywood. This center is operated by  
BART LYTTON, president of the Lytton Savings and Loan  
Association at the same address.On 7/28/64 an unidentified phone call to a woman  
at the above center by SA LESLIE F. WARREN, ascertained  
that the WEXLER film (Bus Trip) was shown 7/24/64 by invitation  
at a private showing. No plans were known for any future  
showings of the film at this center or elsewhere. The  
unidentified woman talked to said, "Mr. Wexler who is  
listed in the phone book is handling the distribution of  
the film".BART LYTTONLYTTON, aka, is the subject of a closed SM-C  
file, Bufile 100-40016, LA 100-24471. He is also the  
subject of a dead file LA 92-1180.LYTTON in 1953 appeared as a friendly witness  
before the House Committee on Un-American activities and  
admitted being a member of the Communist Party in the mid  
1930's and again in 1945.

- 2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)  
3 - Los Angeles  
(1 - 100-24471) (BART LYTTON)

LFW/dey

(5)

60 AUG 13 1964

18 JUL 31 1964

SUBV.

LA 100-60588

LYTTON has come to the attention of the Los Angeles Office in Anti-Racketeering matters as a front for Las Vegas money in the Savings and Loan Association industry. He has also been active in high circles of the Democratic Party.

The above is for the Bureau's information.

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: The Los Angeles Office will abide by Bureau instructions regarding the recommendation to place the name of WEXLER in the "A Section" of the Reserve Index and in the absence of further information to report regarding the film, "Bus Trip", produced by WEXLER, will close the case administratively.

*on "A"*



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-55696)

DATE: 10/26/64

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-60588) (C)

SUBJECT: HASKELL WEXLER, aka.  
SM-C

Re Bureau airtel 5/13/64, requesting that the Los Angeles Office remain alert for any pertinent information regarding the film "Bus Trip", which was produced by WEXLER, and Los Angeles letter 7/29/64.

For the Bureau's information the Beverly Hills Times, Beverly Hills, California, 10/5/64, carried an article headed "Film on Civil Rights to Show". In substance the article revealed that "The independent production, 'The Bus Trip' will be shown at 8:30 p.m., Friday, October 16, at the Academy Awards Theater, Melrose and Doheny, under the sponsorship of the Westwood Citizens Against Proposition 14". The film concerned the Greyhound Bus which carried persons from the west coast to Washington, D. C., during a 1963 "Civil Rights March". The film was scheduled to be released later this month on a commercial basis.

The above Proposition 14, refers to a Proposition appearing on the California State Ballot for the November, 1964, General Election, which was designed to repeal the Rumford Act, which prohibits the refusal of the sale or rental of certain real estate property in California solely on the basis of race, creed, or racial origin.

The Los Angeles Office will remain alert to the further distribution of this film and will advise the Bureau accordingly.

DELETED COPY SENT  
BY LETTER 9/29/76  
PER F.O.I.A. REQUEST

(2) - Bureau (RM)  
1 - Los Angeles

LFW:jmp  
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-18-94 BY SP-6 JAW/335318

REC- 56

18 OCT 28 1964

OCT 30 1964

FBI

SUB CONTROL

68 NOV 4 1964 F126

b6  
b7c

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-55696)

DATE: 4/12/65

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-60588)

SUBJECT: HASKELL WEXLER, aka  
SM - CDELETED COPY SENT BY LETTER 9/29/76  
PER F.O.I.A. REQUESTALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-17-94 BY SP12 BJS/bm

Re Los Angeles letter, 10/26/64.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of an article appearing in the Film Review Section of the Hollywood "Daily Variety," Show World Trade publication dated April 8, 1965, concerning a review of the film "The Bus" produced by Haskell Wexler Productions.

Additional data concerning recent showing of this film is as follows:

[redacted] advised the San Francisco Office on March 5, 1965 that WEXLER had recently sought the services of [redacted] to translate a letter from English to German. The letter was addressed to the Leipzig Film Festival, Leipzig, East Germany, and revealed in substance WEXLER was attempting to retrieve a copy of the film "The Bus" which WEXLER claimed he had sent them a few months ago.

The Chicago Office furnished information received December 4, 1964 revealing that [redacted] reported on October 12, 1964 that the film "The Bus," produced by WEXLER, had, on October 10, 1964, been shown at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, during a convention of the "Freedom Democratic Party." LOTTIE WEXLER, mother of HASKELL WEXLER and his daughter, Miss CATHY WEXLER, student at the University of Chicago, had been observed at this showing.

Los Angeles will remain alert for any future pertinent distribution of this film.

ENCLOSURE

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (REGISTERED)  
1 - Los Angeles  
LEW:bjs  
(3)

REC-18

5 APR 15 1965

SUBV. CONTROL

58 APR 21 1965

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## The Bus

An Edward Harrison release of a Haskell Wexler production. Photographed by Wexler; editor, Conrad Bentzen; sound, Nel Cox; music, Richard Markowitz. Reviewed in N.Y., April 5, '65. Running time: 62 mins.

This feature-length documentary about the journey, by bus, of a group of San Franciscans, black and white, to the "March On Washington," is currently having its premiere showing at the Trans-Lux 49th Street Theatre. Produced, photographed and personally financed by Hollywood cameraman Haskell Wexler ("America America," "The Best Man" and "The Loved One"), it deals with a bus trip from Frisco to Washington.

As the greater part of the film is confined to the action that takes place in the interior of the bus, there is considerable visual limitation that even Wexler's expert black and white camerawork can't overcome. For this reason, he has interpolated occasional stops to enable the passengers to move about and to introduce extra characters. Most of the interior filming was done by a modified Auricon camera which Wexler claims that he wore around his neck all the time. It is true that, only rarely, does an individual display impression he knows he's being filmed.

There is almost no background narration, the story, as such, being told by the passengers. After a short introductory speech by the family of Charles Franklin (father, mother, two daughters) who make up four of the white passengers, rest of film relies on conversations and some folk singing. A short stretch of film's ending was made in D.C. with considerable emphasis on the march, but with the Frisco group featured.

Biggest drawback is the impression that, considering the events that have since ensued, all this is ancient history. Poor sound (seemingly via tape recording later added to film) and frequently erratic photography are also against sustained interest in film.

Scenes where picture does come alive include one during stopover near Washington where a young Negro who had been through some of the civil rights demonstrations in Gadsden tells the passengers what it was like. Impressive fact was that despite the excitement and feeling in his voice as he recalls the actions taken by Alabama police against himself and his fellow demonstrators he never lapses into pro-violent statements or illogical condemnations. This could have been result of training done by the Non-Violence Committee. Other scene is near end of trip when a heated debate has broken

out among the bus passengers because of an apparent failure on part of some of riders to support one-man demonstration of one male passenger while traveling through Maryland.

Evidently an attempt on part of Wexler to express his personal feelings about civil rights, it would have had greater dramatic emphasis with a better conceived format. Its appeal should be limited, even in areas where civil rights is a major concern. *Robe.*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-18-94 BY SP-8 BTM  
335318

Calif.  
11  
md.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)  
File Review Section  
"Daily Variety"  
Hollywood, Calif.

Date: 4/8/65

Edition:

Author: ROBE

Editor: THOMAS M. PRYOR

Title: "THE BUS" Produced  
by HASKELL WEXLER  
Productions

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

62-55616-27  
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- 62-55696)

DATE: 7/17/67

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-60588)

SUBJECT: HASKELL WEXLER, aka.  
SECURITY MATTER - CCards UTD  
Cards Sent 00  
7/25/67  
anRe: FD 122a dated 6/8/64 *sent 24*☐ It is recommended that a "Section A" Reserve Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.☒ The "Section A" Reserve Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows (specify change only:

Name				b6 b7C
Aliases				
<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-18-94 BY SP12-BJS/aw 335318</p> <p>DELETED COPY SENT <i>Haskeller Reg Hall</i> BY LETTER 9/29/96 PER F.O.I.P.A. REQUEST <i>mk / PAH</i></p>				
<input type="checkbox"/> Native Born		<input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized		<input type="checkbox"/> Alien
<input type="checkbox"/> Communist		<input type="checkbox"/> Socialist Workers Party		<input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous (specify) _____
Date of birth	Place of birth	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
Business Address (show name of employing concern and address) Free Lance Cameraman and Film Producer, Haskell Pete Wexler, 1410 North Van Ness Avenue, Los Angeles, California				
Key Facility Data				
Geographical Reference Number _____		Responsibility _____		
Interested Agencies _____				
Residence Address				

REGISTERED MAIL

2 - BUREAU  
1 - LOS ANGELESJST/emv  
(3)

54 JUL 27 1967

62-55696 -  
NOT RECORDED

18 JUL 20 1967

FILE  
CONTROL

# REAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE LOS ANGELES	OFFICE OF ORIGIN LOS ANGELES	DATE 4/27/72	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 3/24/72 - 4/21/72
TITLE OF CASE HASKELL WEXLER, aka		REPORT MADE BY <div></div>	TYPED BY cjc b6 b7C
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE		CHARACTER OF CASE SM - C	
<del>CONFIDENTIAL</del>			

REFERENCE: Los Angeles report of SA LESLIE F. WARREN,  
dated 6/8/64. *ser 23*

- P -

## ADMINISTRATIVE

Two copies of an FD-376 are stapled to this report for  
use in dissemination to Secret Service.

By FD-122 dated 4/27/72, WEXLER is being recommended for  
ADEX, Category IV.

*Report declassified by 4417 5/26/76*  
*Agencies + field offices notified by RLS*  
*5/26/76 GTT/lr*

DELETED COPY SENT *Wexler, Pinkie, et al*  
BY LETTER 9/29/76  
PER F.O.I.A. REQUEST  
*NR/PA 4*

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: 335918 DECLASSIFIED BY: SP12-0706 cm J
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED <i>WGG</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
COPIES MADE: <i>5</i>	
5 - Bureau (62-55696) (RM)	
1 - Secret Service, Los Angeles (RM)	
2 - Los Angeles (100-60588)	

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

62-55696-28	REC-33
EX-112	
6 MAY 1 1972	

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
Agency	<i>SA 100, 55696</i>		
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.	<i>5/10/72</i>		
How Fwd.			
By	<i>WGG/Er</i>		

Notations

*WGG*

COVER PAGE

MAY 15 1972 *61*

LA 100-60588

On 3/24/72, SA LESLIE F. WARREN conducted a pretext telephone call to Dove Films under the guise of presenting a script to the subject.

On 4/17/72, a pretext telephone call was conducted by SA [redacted] to subject's residence under the guise of presenting a script to WEXLER.

b6  
b7C

LEADS

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Obtain a suitable photograph of subject and disseminate.

INFORMANTS

SOURCE

LA T-1

[redacted]

(c)  
(Former)

LA T-2

[redacted]

LOCATION

100-77464-86  
-111

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Documentation for Entertainment Industry for Peace and Justice.

NEGATIVE SOURCES

[redacted]

4/21/72 Orally to SA  
4/21/72 Orally to SA  
4/21/72 Orally to SA

[redacted]

1. ☒ Subject's name is included in the ADEX., Category ☐ I ☐ II ☐ III ☒ IV
2. ☒ The data appearing on the ADEX Card are current.
3. ☐ Changes on the ADEX Card are necessary and Form FD-122 submitted to the Bureau.
4. ☒ A suitable photograph ☐ is ☒ is not available.  
Date photograph was taken \_\_\_\_\_
5. ☐ Subject is employed in a key facility and \_\_\_\_\_ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are \_\_\_\_\_
6. ☒ This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because  
(state reason)

the unauthorized disclosure could be prejudicial to national defense interests by compromising T-1, and T-2, security informants of continuing value.

7. ☒ Subject previously interviewed (dates) 7/21/61  
☒ Subject was not ☒ interviewed ☐ reinterviewed because (state reason)  
of his occupation as an independent film producer, which might cause embarrassment to the Bureau.

8. ☐ This case no longer meets the ADEX criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation.
9. ☒ This case has been reevaluated in the light of the ADEX criteria and it continues to fall within the criteria of Category marked above because (state reason)  
of his past affiliation with the Communist Party, USA and because of his position which may be used to influence others to engage in acts inimical to the national defense.

10. ☒ This case has been reevaluated in the light of the ADEX criteria and it should be tabbed Category ☐ I ☐ II ☐ III ☒ IV because (state reason)

See Item 9, above.

11. ☒ Security Flash Notice (FD-165) to Identification Division:  
☒ Submitted 6/18/64 Placed ☒ Yes ☐ No  
(date)
12. ☐ Subject is Extremist in Category I of ADEX and Stop Notice has been placed with the Bureau Stop Index.

- C\* -

COVER PAGE

98



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LA 100-60588

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. BU 62-55696

April 27, 1972

Director  
United States Secret Service  
Department of the Treasury  
Washington, D. C. 20220

RE: HASKELL WEXLER  
SECURITY MATTER - C

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective responsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.
2. ☐ Attempts or threats to redress grievances.
3. ☐ Threatening or abusive statement about U. S. or foreign official.
4. ☐ Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U. S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.
5. ☐ Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.
6. ☐ Defector from U. S. or indicates desire to defect.
7. ☒ Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U. S.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☒ is not available.

Very truly yours,

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))  
U. S. Secret Service, Los Angeles (RM)

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

*to file as 100-60588-100*  
*per 55 12/8/77*  
*7/1/88*



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - Secret Service, Los Angeles (RM)

Report of:

Date:

4/27/72

Office: Los Angeles, California <sup>b6</sup>  
<sub>b7c</sub>

Field Office File #: 100-60588

Bureau File #: 62-55696

Title: HASKELL WEXLER

Character: SECURITY MATTER. - C

### Synopsis:

HASKELL WEXLER resides at 6950 Oporto Drive, Los Angeles, California, and is self-employed as an independent film producer. His company is Dove Films, 722 North Seward Street, Los Angeles, California. WEXLER is carried as a sponsor of the Entertainment Industry for Peace and Justice. In 1968, he produced a film entitled, "Medium Cool," which was anti-establishment and anti-law enforcement in nature. In 1971, WEXLER produced a documentary film entitled "Brazil," which considered alleged mistreatment and torture of civilians by Brazilian police. In October 1971, WEXLER was hired by a Hollywood film company as a cinematographer for a film based on a controversial stage play entitled, "The Trial of the Catonsville Nine."

- P -

## DETAILS:

## BACKGROUND

## RESIDENCE

Through a suitable pretext by a Special Agent of the FBI, it was determined HASKELL WEXLER resides at 6950 Oporto Drive, Los Angeles, California, on April 17, 1972.

DECLASSIFIED BY  
ON 8-18-6

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

LA 100-60588

EMPLOYMENT:

Through a suitable pretext by a Special Agent of the FBI on March 24, 1972, it was determined that WEXLER is self-employed as an independent film producer. The name of his company is Dove Films, located at 722 North Seward Street, Los Angeles, California (u)

ACTIVITIES

ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY FOR  
PEACE AND JUSTICE (EIPJ)

On October 14, 1971, LA T-2 advised that the EIPJ is not a membership organization but is a group largely dominated by JANE FONDA, actress, and DONALD SUTHERLAND, actor, who use the group to gain support within the entertainment industry for their anti-establishment and anti-United States involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. The EIPJ maintains an office at 6671 Sunset Boulevard, Suite 1521, Los Angeles. (u)

JANE FONDA has received considerable recent publicity regarding her militant activities protesting the United States involvement in the war in Indochina. DONALD SUTHERLAND has been publicly identified with JANE FONDA in these activities. (u)

LA T-1 (10/26/71, 3/1/72)

In October 1971, source made available a leaflet printed by the group known as EIPJ. Carried on the partial list of sponsors was HASKELL WEXLER. (u)

In February 1972, source made available a pamphlet describing itself as the first issue of "Entertainment Voice for Peace and Justice," a publication for the EIPJ. A partial list of sponsors included HASKELL WEXLER. (u)

"Daily Variety,"  
Hollywood, California  
(11/12/71)

The "Daily Variety" is a Hollywood, California, entertainment trade publication.

An advertisement in the "Daily Variety" was paid for by the EPJ which concerned a petition to end the war in Vietnam. A list of sponsors for the advertisement included WEXLER.

"Daily Variety"  
(12/6/68)

An article appearing in the "Daily Variety" advised WEXLER completed work on the production of a film entitled "Medium Cool." The film was being prepared for release by Paramount Pictures in February 1969. The article stated WEXLER had a free rein to deal with the riots in Chicago, Illinois, during the 1968 Democratic Convention. It was reported WEXLER wrote the screen play for the movie. The film was anti-establishment and anti-law enforcement in nature.

"Daily Variety"  
(7/30/71)

An article appearing in the "Daily Variety" concerned a documentary film produced by HASKELL WEXLER entitled "Brazil." The "Daily Variety" described the film as a report on torture which involved prisoners in Brazil who had been arrested for no apparent reason. In the article, WEXLER stated he wanted to develop a rage in people when he made the film on Brazil prisoners. The article said the film would be shown on National Education Television (NET) and would be available to theaters. No date was set for the showing of the film on NET.

"People's World" (PW)  
(1/8/72)

The PW is a west coast weekly communist newspaper, published in San Francisco, California. (u)

Under the Coming Attractions section in the PW, the writer advised WEXLER had produced a film concerning police torture of civilians. The film includes an interview with Brazilian guerrillas. As background the article stated earlier this year, Brazilian police exchanged 70 political prisoners in return for the life of a Swiss Ambassador who had been kidnaped and held by Brazil's underground. The article stated the documentary film would be shown on January 7 and 8, 1972, at 8:30 p.m., at the Long March, 715 South Parkview Street, Los Angeles, California. (u)

The Long March is a building located at 715 South Parkview Street, Los Angeles, and is a center of New Left and radical activity in the Los Angeles area. (u)

"Los Angeles Times," a major west coast daily newspaper, Los Angeles, California  
(10/4/71) (u)

The article stated WEXLER was hired as a cinematographer by Melville Productions, Hollywood, California, which will produce a film version of the controversial stage play "The Trial of the Catonsville Nine," the story of the Fathers DANIEL and PHILLIP BERRIGAN. (u)

Fathers DANIEL and PHILLIP BERRIGAN were arrested and sentenced to Federal Prison for participating in the destruction of draft records at Catonsville, Maryland.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-60588

MISCELLANEOUS

Sources who are generally familiar with the membership and activities of the Southern California District Communist Party advised they know of no activity on behalf of WEXLER.

- 5\* -

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Los Angeles, California  
April 27, 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Title HASKELL WEXLER

Character SECURITY MATTER - C

Reference Report of SA [REDACTED]  
dated and captioned as above,  
at Los Angeles.

b6  
b7c

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- 62-55696)

DATE: 4/27/72

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-60588) (P)

SUBJECT: HASKELL WEXLER, aka.  
SM - C  
OO: LACards sent on  
6/6/72  
manOK for Asst #4  
P/L  
H/S

Re: Los Angeles report of SA [redacted] dated 4/27/72

Recommend: ☒ ADEX Card ☐ ADEX Card changed (specify change only) ☐ Summary attached

Name

HASKELL WEXLER

Aliases

Pete Wexler

ALL INFO  
HEREIN

DATE 8-18-77 BY SP10 BTJ/CL

☒ Native Born  
☐ Naturalized  
☐ Alien

Tab

☐ Category I  
☐ Category II  
☐ Category III  
☒ Category IV☐ AWC ☒ COMMUNIST ☐ NL ☐ PLP ☐ PRN ☐ SNC ☐ SWP  
☐ BNT ☐ JFG ☐ NOI ☐ PPA ☐ SDS ☐ SPL ☐ WWP  
☐ BPP ☐ MIN ☐ Miscellaneous (Specify)

Date of Birth

2/6/22

Place of Birth

Chicago, Illinois

Race

White

Sex

☒ Male  
☐ FemaleBusiness Address, Name of Employing Concern and Address,  
Nature of Employment, and Union Affiliation, if any.Self-employed Independent Film  
Producer,  
Dove Films,  
722 North Seward Street,  
Los Angeles, California

Residence Address

6950 Oporto Drive,  
Los Angeles, California

Key Facility Data

Geographical Reference Number

Responsibility

2 - BUREAU (RM)  
1 - LOS ANGELES

JJS/jgp

31 JUN 8 1972

MAY 1 1972

RESEARCH SECTION  
INT. SEC.

951740

LA 100-60588

Sources who have furnished reliable information in the past provided the following information concerning HASKELL WEXLER:

In 1940 and 1941, WEXLER was active in the American Student Union and was closely associated with the Communist Party (CP). In 1944, he was identified as a member of the Communist Political Association. In 1946, WEXLER was identified as a member of the CP in Chicago, Illinois.

His automobile was observed in the vicinity of affairs of the Progressive Party, 1949-1950; Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, 1962; and the World Peace Congress, 1951.

In August 1963, WEXLER produced a film entitled "Bus Trip," which concerned a group of Civil Rights demonstrators traveling to Washington, D.C., for a demonstration sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality. In this film the FBI was mentioned in a derogatory manner.

In 1968, WEXLER produced a film entitled "Medium Cool," which was anti-establishment and anti-law enforcement in nature.

In 1971, WEXLER produced a documentation film entitled "Brazil," which concerned alleged mistreatment of civilians by Brazilian police. Concerning this film WEXLER stated he wanted to develop a rage in people when he made the film.

In October 1971, it was reported WEXLER was hired as a cinematographer for a film company which would produce a film version of the controversial film play "The Trial of the Catonsville Nine," the story of the Fathers DANIEL and PHILLIP BERRIGAN.

This file has been reviewed in light of the ADEX criteria and it is recommended that WEXLER be placed on the ADEX, Category IV.

A current report is being submitted.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LA 100-60588

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. BU 62-55696

May 8, 1972

Director  
United States Secret Service  
Department of the Treasury  
Washington, D. C. 20220

RE: HASKELL WEXLER

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective responsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.
2. ☐ Attempts or threats to redress grievances.
3. ☐ Threatening or abusive statement about U. S. or foreign official.
4. ☐ Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U. S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.
5. ☐ Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.
6. ☐ Defector from U. S. or indicates desire to defect.
7. ☒ Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U. S.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☒ enclosed ☐ is not available.

Very truly yours,

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

*1 photo 8/376  
5/5/19/72  
for/om*

*Rec'd 5/3/72  
Jnt*

62-55696-  
**NOT RECORDED**

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))  
U. S. Secret Service, Los Angeles (RM)

MAY 22 1972

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

54 MAY 23 1972

*5-100*



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

DATE: October 30, 1972

*ph*  
*enclure*

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. L. Patrick Gray, III  
Acting Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

HASKELL WEXLER

Attached, for your information, and any action deemed appropriate, is material listed below which may be of interest to you.

☒ X

We would like to be advised of any information coming to your attention relative to this matter.

This office contemplates no further action on this matter at this time.

☒ X

STATUS:        Pending   X   Closed

\*FRENTE BRASILENO DE INFORMACIONES

PUBLICATION

NOVEMBER 1971

SANTIAGO, CHILE

Sincerely yours,

[Redacted Signature]

Deputy Assistant Secretary  
for Security

62-55696-30

REC-67

ST-102

10 OCT 30 1972

Attachment(s):

Copy of letter from [Redacted] with attachments [Redacted]

3

*R.*

[Redacted]

*62-55696*

NAT. INT. SEC.  
*Chatterbox*

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ENCLOSURE



ARH

Hon. William P. Rogers

U.S. Secretary of State

WASHINGTON, D. C.

b6  
b7c

October 16, 1972

Hon. William P. Rogers  
Secretary of State  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed, with a covering letter to me from one Haskell Wexler, is what is coming out of Chile. In past months I had one or two others, but I think I threw them away.

It may be that you will want this kept in a special library or collection of such periodicals; or that you will want to pass it along to C.I.A. ; or that you will find it of no use, and discard it. I do not want it back. I simply thought that THIS time I would send it along instead of throwing it away.

/Truly yours,

encs:

HASKELL WEXLER  
~~6950 OPORTO DRIVE~~  
HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA 90068  
TELEPHONE 851-1771

~~Xph~~

October 9, 1972



b6  
b7C

Dear 

Here is a thing in Spanish from Brazilians in Chile.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Haskell Wexler".

Haskell Wexler

HW:kl

# frente brasileño de informaciones

comité de denuncia de la represión en brasil • santiago • chile

UN ARTICULO DONDE SE ANALISA LAS DIVERSAS TENDENCIAS Y GRUPOS EN QUE SE DIVIDEN LOS MILITARES BRASILEÑOS. LAS CORRIENTES VAN DESDE LOS SEGUIDORES DE LAS IDEAS DEL MARISCAL CASTELLO BRANCO HASTA SUS OPOSITORES NACIONALISTAS-FASCISTAS.

## GORILAS PARA TODOS LOS GUSTOS

(TEXTO PAG. 2)



en este número

BOLETIN DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1971

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# CONTRADICCIONES

## ENTRE LOS GORILAS

¿SABE UD. COMO ESTAN DIVIDIDOS INTERNAMENTE LOS GORILAS BRASILEÑOS? HAY DOS CORRIENTES PRINCIPALES EN EL "PENSAMIENTO MILITARISTA". EL GOBIERNO DE GARRASTAZU ES RESULTADO DE UN INESTABLE EQUILIBRIO ENTRE ELLAS. COMO TODO ESO SE REFLEJA EN EL CUADRO POLITICO DE BRASIL.



La censura de la prensa en Brasil ha dificultado enormemente el acompañamiento del proceso político desde el ángulo específico de los grupos militares.

No obstante, dada la importancia del tema, el equipo del Frente Brasileño de Informaciones entretendrá presentar, en una serie de artículos, un panorama esquemático al respecto, basado en el estudio de las escasas informaciones filtradas en la prensa brasileña y en datos transmitidos directamente de Brasil. (1)

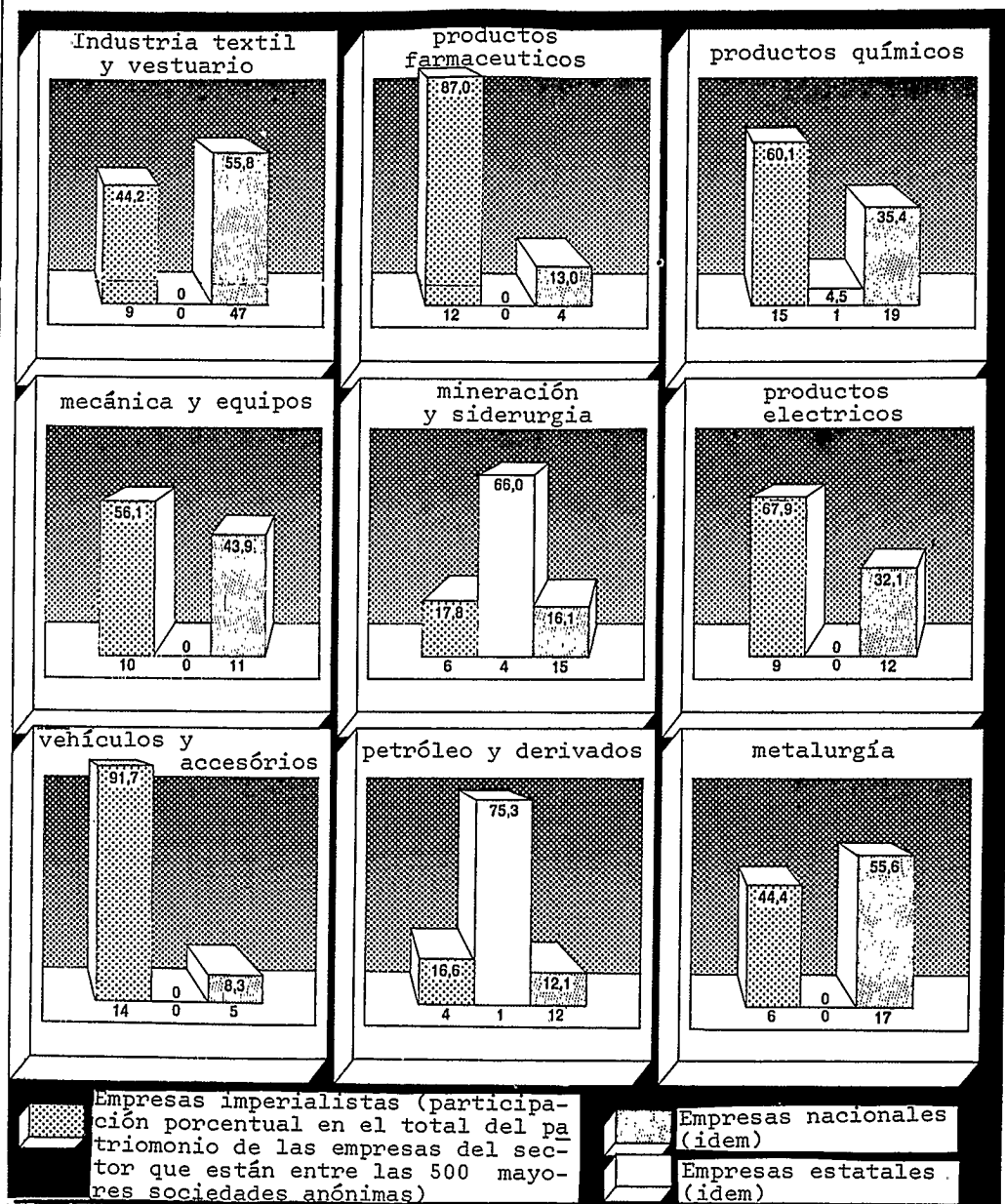
Como en el Brasil de hoy la política del poder es sobretodo un asunto de militares, empezaremos por ellos.

El rasgo más significativo que se evidencia es la división interna de los militares en grupos, de los cuales el actual gobierno representa una conciliación. Dicha división refleja claramente los problemas del sistema brasileño en cuanto a su organización política. Apesar de que los diferentes jefes militares tienen posiciones político-ideológicas oscilantes al sabor de la ambición de poder y/o de la corrup-



# LAS 500 MAYORES EMPRESAS DE BRASIL:

las imperialistas, las del estado y las privadas nacionales.



Los números que están abajo de las columnas indican el número de empresas que forman el porcentaje.

Fuente: Sistema Industrial y Exportación de Manufacturas. Fernando Fajnsylber - IPEA-CEPAL (Datos de 1968).

# Iglesia-Dictadura:

## Arzobispo confirma divergencias



D. PAULO EVARISTO ARNS, ARZOBISPO DE SAO PAULO, AL REGRESAR DE ROMA AFIRMO EN UNA ENTREVISTA QUE EL PAPA SABE MUY BIEN LO QUE OCURRE EN BRASIL Y QUE POR ESO NO PUEDE HACER DECLARACIONES FAVORABLES A ESTE PAIS.

- La dictadura fascista dominante en Brasil, ha estado en pugna con amplios sectores de la Iglesia Católica.

Nuestra afirmación no está fundamentada solamente en los numerosos hechos en que la violencia policial terrorista ofendió a sacerdotes y dignatarios de la Iglesia. Es la propia palabra del Papa Paulo VI, divulgada por el arzobispo de Sao Paulo, D. Paulo Evaristo Arns, que se junta al coro de las más importantes figuras de la Iglesia Católica en Brasil, como D. Helder Câmara, Obispo de Recife, D. Waldir Calheiros, Obispo de Volta Redonda, D. Aloisio Lorscheider, Obispo presiden-

te de la CNBB (Comisión Nacional de Obispos Brasileños).

Realmente, el Arzobispo de S. Paulo, D. Paulo Evaristo Arns, en su regreso de Roma, donde fué a participar de una reunión del recién creado Secretariado para los Creyentes, afirmó con claridad ante la prensa: "Entre nosotros y Paulo VI no hay divergencia en evaluar la situación brasileña". Y agregó: "El Papa, como los obispos brasileños, como nuestros sacerdotes, no puede sino condenar una situación tal". Para que no quedara dudas encunto a sus afirmaciones, explicó el obispo: "Paulo VI está muy bien informado sobre Brasil, y se

preocupa mucho por lo que ahí ocurre. El Papa me dijo textualmente: "Me gustaría hablar en favor de Brasil, pero siempre me llegan rumores de que no todo vá bien allá..."

Preguntado por los periodistas sobre cuales "rumores" son estos que llegan al Papa, respondió D. Paulo Evaristo que el Papa no aprueba, por ejemplo, la condena a la muerte de prisioneros políticos.

Sobre la "imagen de Brasil en el exterior", que tanto preocupa a los "gorilas" brasileños, el Obispo de Sao Paulo dijo francamente que son muchas las críticas que se hacen en Europa sobre Brasil, agregando: "A to

das las preguntas y acusaciones yo respondí que creo en el progreso del país y tengo la certeza de que este progreso vendrá". Y ante la insistencia de los reporteros que deseaban saber las "acusaciones" que existían en Europa contra el gobierno militar de Brasil, afirmó D. Paulo Evaristo: "Por lo que pude percibir, las siguientes son las principales críticas que se hacen: en primer lugar, los europeos consideran que la legislación brasileña debe ser perfeccionada en lo que respecta a la defensa de los Derechos del Hombre. Nuestras autoridades tal vez no sepan que el Acta Institucional nº 5 es estudiada en las universidades europeas. El segundo punto

se refiere a la creación en Brasil de la "mística de la seguridad nacional", que no debe ser el ideal supremo de la nación, pero si este ideal debe ser la participación de todos en los bienes materiales y espirituales que la patria posee. Finalmente, los europeos piden que no se repitan determinados hechos, como las torturas y la pena de muerte".

Estas palabras y esta posición de D. Paulo Evaristo Arns, Arzobispo de Sao Paulo, considerado como persona de confianza personal del Paulo VI, son claros indicios del total divorcio entre la Iglesia Católica y la dictadura militar brasileña.

Cabe registrar, además, las palabras de Frai Aniceto Fernandez, Maestro General de los Dominicanos, que acaba de visitar los hermanos dominicanos presos ya hace casi tres años en las cárceles de Brasil: "Debo confesar que me quedé impresionado con las condiciones inhumanas en que se encuentran los presos. El juicio contra ellos se arrastra con extrema lentitud y no hay fecha para el juicio".

Estos hechos y muchos otros serán llevados a examen en el Sínodo que se realiza la Iglesia Católica en el Vaticano, cuyo principal tema de debates es precisamente: "La Justicia en el Mundo". #

## A QUIEN SIRVE UN BUEN NEGOCIO

Quien viaja en avión en Brasil sabe que la VASP-Viación Aérea Sao Paulo- es una empresa eficiente. Su mayor accionista es el gobierno de la Provincia de Sao Paulo, y, curiosamente, la tradicional corrupción que envuelve las sucesivas administraciones de la región más desarrollada del país, no ha afectado sustancialmente a la empresa.

Quizá porque la VASP sea rentable es que el gobierno resolvió desacerse de ella. ¿De que modo? En primer lugar con el pretexto de que para "sanear" el mercado, es necesario estimular o promover la fusión de empresas. Decimos pretexto porque el problema de la aviación aérea en Brasil está relacionado sobre todo con un notable exceso de capacidad de transporte de pasajeros frente a las condiciones del mercado. Ese exceso se creó y mantiene gracias al financiamiento del Estado. Una alternativa sería reducir los precios de los pasajes y hacer un uso más utilitario de los aviones, pero ¿Por qué hacerlo si el Estado garantiza a las empre-

sas operar con aviones de lujo semi vacíos? (Hace algún tiempo se servía whisky gratis).

En segundo lugar, el gobierno partió, cínicamente, del principio de que la iniciativa privada es más eficiente en la administración de empresas de aviación comercial. Decimos cínicamente porque es proverbial la mala administración de la VARIG y la Cruzeiro do Sul -para mencionar las empresas aéreas principales- que las llevó a vivir a costa de los fondos públicos.

Lo más extraordinario de toda la historia, es que el gobierno resolvió entregar la VASP a la Sadia Transportes Aérea, una empresa pequeña, deficitaria y poco importante, cuyo capital es 6 veces inferior al de la VASP. Se determinó que la participación del gobierno de Sao Paulo debe llegar hasta 45 por ciento del capital.

El resto, la Sadia deberá obtener a partir de su reducido capital y de financiamientos que consiga en cualquier parte. Ahí entrarán, muy probablemente, grupos extranjeros y sectores privados vinculados al gobierno de Sao Paulo (Lauda Natel, actual "gobernador", es funcionario del mayor banco privado nacional, que ya es accionista de la SADIA).

Para que se tenga idea de cuan representativa es la mentalidad de eliminar la participación del Estado en los "buenos negocios", tomase en cuenta que la decisión tardó 3 años en ser tomada, opinando los ministerios de Aeronáutica, de Hacienda y Planificación. La decisión final cupo al verdadero superministerio formado por el Consejo de Seguridad Nacional con mayoría de los militares. Al general Garrastazú Médici se dejó el honor de referendar.

Quienes conoce un mínimo de los entretelones de la dictadura, sabe de la corrupción que debe haber envuelto esa medida. Y aún los más ingenuos o mal informados no podrán dejar la malicia de lado al saber que el presidente de la SADIA, un ciudadano con cara de boxeur, es un oficial reformado de la Aeronáutica, de excelentes relaciones en su medio. #

## PELE

El fútbol siempre ha sido el más popular entretenimiento de los brasileños. No sin razón es que la dictadura militar de Brasil, en los últimos dos años, ha tratado de utilizar ese deporte como nuevo campo para sus aventuras propagandísticas. Los encargados de la publicidad gubernamental, con el objeto de forjar una "imagen simpática" del dictador Garrastazú Médici, decidieron que ese general debería frecuentar los estadios de fútbol, y es un hecho corriente que la prensa publique coloridas fotos del militar en las tribunas deportivas, "casi confundiendo con el pueblo" (pero debidamente aislado y protegido por los agentes de seguridad).

Muchos jugadores han servido también como útiles instrumentos de la propaganda del régimen. Pelé, sin duda alguna un brillante deportista, ha sido elegido algunas veces como "representante" del gobierno brasileño en distintas ceremonias del exterior.

A continuación, transcribimos parte de una entrevista concedida por Pelé a la revista argelina "Africasia", editada en París.

«País libre y con  
pueblo feliz  
es Brasil»



P.- ¿Qué piensa Ud. de Classius Clay?

Pelé - Creo que él lucha para sí mismo. Hace cuatro años se rehusó a defender su patria.

P.- Trátase de la guerra que "su patria" hace en Vietnam; ¿Qué piensa Ud de la guerra de Vietnam?

Pelé - Hay muchos problemas en el mundo: en Pakistán, Egipto. Los turcos tienen sus problemas, los árabes...

P.- ¿Y Brasil, cómo está? ¿Qué piensa Ud de la dictadura de su país?

Pelé - ¿Dictadura? Brasil es un país liberal; es el país de la felicidad. ¿No comprende Ud? Ud me hace preguntas sobre una dictadura y yo no puedo hablar de algo que no existe. Creo que Ud está equivocado. Nosotros somos felices.

P.- ¿Y los doce mil presos políticos, y la tortura sistemática aplicada por el régimen brasileño?

Pelé - Como no soy polí-

tico, no puedo decirle que es lo que hay y lo que no hay. Para hablar necesito pruebas, y como no las tengo, no puedo opinar.

P.- ¿Ud alguna vez ha vivido en una "favela"?

Pelé - Los pobres no se encuentran solamente en "favelas". También los hay en otras partes.

P.- Cuando digo "favela" me refiero a la miseria.

Pelé - En Brasil, muchas gente tiene problemas. Pero yo no soy político y por lo tanto para mí es difícil hablar de política correctamente. Creo que cada uno en el mundo tiene su deber a cumplir. Si los políticos se metieran a jugar fútbol, no podrían hacerlo.

P.- Sin embargo, Ud no se ha rehusado para servir como relator público de la dictadura - perdón, pero yo sigo creyendo que ella existe en su país.

Pelé - ¿Ud está en contra de Brasil?

P.- No. Contra la dictadura.

Pelé - Una vez, el presidente de Brasil pidió que lo representara en México, cuando fue inaugurada una plaza denominada "Brasil". Fue la única vez. Yo no podría decirle "no" al presidente, jamás. Tengo otras invitaciones idénticas, pero no las puedo aceptar porque Santos juega mucho. Pero cuando tenga tiempo, iré. Para mí es un honor.

P.- Volviendo al problema racial, ¿Ud cree que existe en su país?

Pelé - No lo creo. En mi país, si la raza negra no es igual a la blanca, es casi. Donde entran blancos, entran negros. Los negros andan por las calles, en las playas, sin problemas. Es por eso que yo le he dicho que Brasil es el país de la felicidad. El pueblo está contento.

# Ejército Brasileño:

## fronteras ideológicas y sumisión al imperialismo

LOS MILITARES  
BRASILEÑOS HACEN  
SU "POS-GRADO"  
EN LA ESCUELA SU-  
PERIOR DE GUE-  
RRA. LAS TEORÍAS  
AHÍ ELABORADAS  
COMANDAN LA VIDA  
NACIONAL.



Inspirados en la geopolítica alemana, desde el punto de vista teórico y en el Pentágono en la práctica, los militares de la Escuela Superior de Guerra -ESG- vienen preparándose desde hace tiempo para el poder. El mariscal Cordeiro de Farias, fundador de la "Sortone", como es conocida la ESG, se siente orgulloso de ser llamado el "mayor conspirador del país" y es él quien explica los orígenes de la Escuela: "La guerra con el eje revelará la necesidad de que los Estados Unidos preparen una "mentalidad guerrera", no solamente en el Pentágono sino también en los países aliados. Los pueblos y

las elites de estos países, deberían ser preparados para la formación de lo que hoy se llama Complejo Industrial Militar". \*

Pasados treinta años, la ESG es responsable de la creación de una verdadera red de organizaciones civiles y militares en la planificación y ejecución de "planes" de guerra. Una de estas organizaciones, el llamado GRUPO PERMANENTE DE MOVILIZACIÓN INDUSTRIAL -GPMI-, se encarga de cuidar de los aspectos referentes a la consecución de estudios y proyectos destinados a convertir la industria.

instalada en industria bélica. Además cumple el papel de ayudar en la represión política.

Golbery Couto e Silva, el teórico de la geopolítica, doctrina que sirve de guía a la "Sorbone", explica ésta necesidad de prepararse para la guerra argumentando, que vivimos en los días actuales, en un "verdadero dilema": "el del bienestar y de la seguridad". Por lo tanto, según Golbery más que nunca es válido el sugestivo slogan de Goering: "más cañones y menos mantequilla", y esclarece: "No hay como fugarse a la necesidad de sacrificar el bienestar en provecho de la seguridad, desde que ésta sea realmente amenazada. Los pueblos que se negaron a admitirlo aprendieron en el polvo de la derrota la lección merecida". Y concluye: "La guerra es inevitable. Nos resta, naciones de cualquier cuadrante del mundo, prepararnos para ella, con determinación, con clarividencia y con fe".

-¿Si la guerra es inevitable y los militares son los ejecutivos de ella, porqué el poder está en manos de los civiles?

Esto sencillo postulado maquaviélico sirve de orientación para los militares brasileños. Desde su fundación, en 1949, la ESG recibe orientación del Pentágono, a través de los asesores militares en el sentido

de crear una élite de "tecnócratas" en el seno de los ejércitos para cumplir función de "mando" y sustituir a los "ejecutivos" civiles en los más variados sectores del país.

Partiendo del principio de que todo civil es corrupto o corruptible y que, en cambio, el militar es una fortaleza indestructible de moral y civismo, los gorilas brasileños orientaron una vigorosa campaña a partir del golpe de 1964, en este sentido. Es por esto que hoy los organismos públicos cuentan en sus altos puestos de dirección con por lo menos un oficial superior de las fuerzas armadas, que en ciertos casos es el director principal. Hasta en empresas privadas esa circunstancia se repite, con oficiales de la reserva.

Desde hace mucho que el ejér

cito brasileño dejó ser el defensor de la patria, concebida de la forma abstracta, como madre débil y venerada que exigía todo de sus hijos, tal como se enseñaba en las cartillas escolares. Hoy los militares brasileños ya no se encubren más en esta poco convincente caricatura. La defensa de la superexplotación de la fuerza de trabajo por gran capital y el imperialismo es el papel moderno del Ejército en Brasil. Este fué el sentido de la reorganización de las Fuerzas Armadas.

La más significativa expresión de ésta política, es revelada en el presupuesto aprobado para el ejercicio fiscal de 1972. De un total presupuestario de US\$6.987.086.37 fueron destinados US\$1.303.400.48 a las Fuerzas Armadas, lo que significa 18.7% del total de los gastos previstos por el gobierno en el próximo ejercicio. Esa cantidad fué distribuida entre las siguientes ramas armadas:

Aereonáutica.....	US\$330.802.40
Ejército.....	US\$651.288.42
Marina.....	US\$321.309.66

Mientras las Fuerzas Armadas consumen ésta fastuosa cantidad, el sector de la salud recibe un presupuesto de US\$80.574.00 o sea, 1.15% del total de los gastos y el Ministerio de Educación US\$373.754.20, lo que hace un 5.38% de los mismos gastos generales. \*\*

El slogan de Goering, analizado por Golbery: "más cañones y menos mantequilla" está siendo aplicado en la práctica. El presupuesto de las Fuerzas Armadas esclarece y testimonia ésta política.

#### EL COMPLEJO INDUSTRIAL MILITAR

El Conde de Mirabeau, a su regreso de un viaje a Prusia en 1788, escribía: "La Prusia no es un país que tiene un ejército, es un ejército que tiene un país" y acrescenta: "La guerra es la industria nacional de Prusia".

El Brasil actual no es una Prusia del siglo XVIII. Su modelo ya fué comparado a la Alemania de los años treinta.

El chivo expiatorio del mili

tarismo brasileño, se cristalizó a partir de 1964 en torno del concepto de seguridad nacional, que es la doctrina de Seguridad Nacional de la ESG. Esta doctrina sirve de antepaso teórico para el militarismo criollo.

El concepto de Seguridad Nacional, originariamente militar, fué ampliado y extendido hacia el campo de las relaciones más amplias. Así lo confirma el General (RE) Lyra Tavares, ex ministro del Ejército de Costa e Silva y actual embajador en París, cuando escribe: "La Seguridad Nacional comprendida en sus términos actuales, dejó de ser problema predominantemente relacionado con la defensa de la integridad del territorio, para ampliarse en el sentido de preservar el complejo del organismo nacional de la acción de los antagonismos, que puedan incidir sobre los sistemas fundamentales que lo integran".

En otras palabras: Las Fuerzas Armadas tienen que asumir las tareas de equilibrar las tensiones internas y externas. Tienen que asegurar la superexplotación de la fuerza de trabajo, garantizar esta explotación a través de una férrea represión policial que garantiza la represión política y económica.

El militarismo empieza en Brasil con la apariencia de un movimiento de salvación nacional, moralizador y "democrático", en contra del comunismo ateo y amenazador de la "paz", para transformarse luego en una potente fuerza represiva no solamente interna, sino ya constituida en una manifiesta amenaza para sus vecinos latinoamericanos.

#### HOMBRES Y ARMAS

El número de los efectivos de las Fuerzas Armadas en Brasil son actualmente una incógnita. Los últimos datos conocidos son los de 1968, distribuidos de la siguiente forma:

Ejército.....	250 mil
Marina.....	45 mil
Aeronáutica.....	35 mil

A estos datos hay que sumar el número de los efectivos de las Policías Militares, que solamente en el eje Rio-Sao Paulo constituían un total de 200 mil hombres. Rio Grande

do Sul, Pernambuco y Bahía sumaban 20 mil hombres cada uno. Se calcula el número de policías militares, verdaderos ejércitos mantenidos por las Unidades Federativas, cerca de los 300 mil en todo el país.

Tales unidades de policía militar (PM), tienen una estructuración similar a la del ejército, con entrenamiento de lucha antiguerrillera. Normalmente ellos son utilizados en la vigilancia policial ostensiva de las ciudades. Poseen del mismo modo que el Ejército sus propios sectores de inteligencia, conocidos como G2, destinados fundamentalmente para la represión al movimiento de masas. El trabajo que más caracteriza a un G2, es la infiltración de sus cuadros en los sindicatos o en el campo en donde existe conflictos sociales latentes.

Antes del golpe de 64, los policías militares eran comandadas por coroneles (PM), nombrados por los gobernadores de las Unidades Federativas. A partir de 64, el Ejército asumió el comando de estas tropas, a través de la Dirección General de PMs.

Agregando además los policías de las DOPS (Departamento de Orden Político y Social), DIC (Departamento de Investigación Criminal) Policías Civiles en general y un sinnúmero de alcahuetes a lo largo de todo el país, el número total probablemente sobrepasa el millón de hombres, organizados para la represión política del pueblo. #

#### REFERENCIAS

\* Vicente Barreto, "La Presencia Militarista", en El Papel Político y Social de las Fuerzas Armadas en América Latina, Monte Avila Editores, Caracas, 1970.

\*\* Según estudios realizados por la Agencia de Desarme y Control de Armamentos de los Estados Unidos, en el primer período de la dictadura, entre 1964 y 1967, los gastos militares en Brasil, aumentaron en 178,9%. (Citado por Rodrigo Alarcon, en Brasil Represión y Torturas, Ed. Orbe, Santiago 1971).



# NUEVAS VIOLENCIAS DE LA DICTADURA



## PRESIDIO ILHA GRANDE

Han habido frecuentes conflictos entre los presos y los guardias del presidio. Difícilmente se consigue enviar un libro para un preso, y la lectura de periódicos fué abolida. Los radios a batería fueron recogidos, y los presos solamente reciben una visita de sus familias cada mes. Esas visitas mensuales eran de 2 horas, pero fueron reducidas para 1h20, en favor de la revista a las familias, que dura dos horas.

## PRESIDIO DE LA VILA MILITAR

(Policía del Ejército)

Aunque las visitas sean una vez en la semana, ellas son controladas por grabadores y hay siempre policías y oficiales presentes. La plática se hace a través de un parlatorio durante 30 minutos al máximo. Están prohibidas revistas, periódicos, libros de cualquier especie, radio, etc.

## REGIMEN CARCELARIO EN ALGUNAS PRISIONES DE RIO DE JANEIRO

### PRESIDIO FEMININO DE BANGU

Las visitas de las familias a los presos no son más colectivas, en el patio del presidio, pero ahora son en una pequeña sala, en presencia de guardias penitenciarios y de la Policía Militar. Las presas viven en cada celda, y solamente tienen permiso para recibir periódicos una vez en la semana. Son prohibidas de leer libros de cualquier especie. Los radios fueron recogidos. Durante cerca de dos meses se adoptó una práctica vergonzosa: según el "comportamiento" de las presas (bueno, más o menos y malo) debían usar sobre el uniforme una plaqueta con colores diferentes. Las presas hicieron firmes protestas y consiguieron abolir esa práctica.

### OTRA HUELGA DE HAMBRE

#### EN JUIZ DE FORA

En la cárcel de la ciudad de Juiz de Fora (Provincia de Minas Gerais), los presos políticos viven en una situación muy dramática. Muchos de ellos todavía no están condenados y esperan "juicio". Recientemente publicamos en el boletín de julio la noticia de una huelga de hambre hecha en la cárcel de Juiz de Fora bien como un documento firmado por 30 presos políticos dirigidos al Juez de la 4a. Circunscripción Judicial Militar donde

## NUEVAS...

comunican y protestan contra las violencias a que son sometidos. Dicen entre otras cosas que "los prisioneros permanecen diariamente inmovilizados durante 17 horas diarias en cubículos de 3,00m. por 1,80m."

Al cierre de esta edición del boletín recibimos comunicación de Brasil sobre otra huelga de hambre que los mismos presos políticos de Juiz de Fora recién iniciaron. Esperamos poder en el próximo número presentar más detalles sobre la lucha de los compañeros de Juiz de Fora. Tales noticias salen de Brasil con la mayor dificultad en razón de la rigurosa censura impuesta por la dictadura a todos los medios de comunicación. #

### ARRESTADO PROFESOR

El profesor Manuel Mota fue arrestado el 14 de mayo por la Policía Especial. Llevado para el cuartel de la calle Barao de Mesquita (Rio), donde pasó más de 50 días,

fué torturado física y moralmente. Después se constató que todo no pasaba de un engaño. El profesor fué liberado en lamentable estado de salud. No existe ningún proceso en contra de él.

### ASAMBLEA CAMPESINA

En Coroata, (Provincia de Maranhao), el 31 de julio y 1 de agosto hubo una asamblea de cerca de 100 campesinos, líderes de pequeñas comunidades. El comisario y 7 policías decidieron arrestar dos campesinos en el interior de la asamblea por una cuestión de tierras.

Los obispos Motta y Edmilson estaban presentes e intervinieron junto al comisario alegando que la ley prohíbe prisiones por cuestiones de tierra. Los campesinos fueron liberados y examinados inmediatamente. El relatorio medico oficial constató que los dos habían sufrido torturas. Uno de los hombres tiene 65 años y el otro 17. #

## anotaciones

### OEA RECIBE DENUNCIAS DE VIOLENCIAS EN BRASIL

La Comisión de Derechos Humanos de la OEA el año pasado ha solicitado permiso al Gobierno brasileño para que una comisión visitase Brasil para enterarse de la situación de los presos políticos. El gobierno brasileño no solamente ha contestado negativamente a la OEA como ha declarado que no existen presos políticos en Brasil.

A raíz de todo el asunto juzgamos oportuno la publicación en ese boletín de la traducción de una carta del Secretario Ejecutivo de la Comisión de los Derechos Humanos de la OEA donde contesta un pedido de información sobre la situación de un preso político en Brasil.

La denuncia fue hecha por un lector de ese boletín y que ahora nos envió una copia de la respuesta de la OEA.

Prezado señor:

Contestando a su carta de 30 de diciembre de 1970 donde pide informaciones sobre la situación del Dr. Ernest Hamburger y su esposa, me gustaría informarle que el gobierno brasileño en una comunicación de 8 de septiembre de 1971 ha contestado nuestra carta de 26 de enero de 1971 donde esta Comisión solicitaba dicha información.

ción, a unos más otros menos, es posible sin embargo, configurar dos tendencias básicas en las cuales se reagrupan los sectores militares con cierta nitidez, sobretodo en los períodos de crisis o de decisiones importantes como las "elecciones" presidenciales.

### DICTADURA INSTITUCIONAL

De un lado está un grupo que podríamos considerar heredero de "facto" de algunos lineamientos básicos

del gobierno del fallecido Mariscal Castelo Branco (primera fase de la dictadura, 1964/1967). Castelo fue, junto con el general Albuquerque Lima, el militar más importante en cuanto a representatividad e influencia de amplios sectores de las fuerzas armadas.

Los trazos básicos de ese grupo son los siguientes:

1. Considera que es imprescindible al país una "normalización política", es decir institucionalizar en mayor medida el régimen que prevalece.

2. Ello implicaría entre otras cosas en:

a) otorgar algún significado al parlamento nacional, hoy día reducido a un papel decorativo y ridículo.  
b) restablecer la vigencia de una legalidad jurídica, basada por cierto en concepciones fascistas, pero por lo menos definida y autorespetada, cosa que hoy día no se verifica.

Sería en fin el retorno mismo a la constitución de 1967 elaborada por el gobierno de Castelo Branco.

3. Los ideólogos más ilustrados de ese grupo como Roberto Campos, su miembro civil más importante anhela la construcción de un verdadero "modelo político" para la dictadura, como condición misma, en el largo plazo, para la estabilidad del crecimiento económico. El actual esquema no sólo intenta excluir cualquier participación popular en el proceso político - con lo cual este grupo está de acuerdo - sino que impide, según ellos, la formación y desarrollo de una "clase" política ci-

vil, crucial para mediar la dominación ejercida sobre el pueblo.

4. En el plano económico defienden objetivamente posiciones de total apertura y subordinación al capital extranjero, limitando incluso la participación del Estado en el proceso productivo. Como es sabido, en los últimos años, el Estado como productor aumentó su peso en la economía global, conjuntamente con el capital extranjero y en detrimento del capital privado nacional. Para ellos, "nacionalismo" es crecimiento económico y modernización - todo lo demás es demagogia. Lo fundamental en estos tiempos sería reducir la participación relativa del Estado en la economía en favor del capital privado. Y si adentro de éste prevalece el extranjero, es porque es más eficiente, lo cual sería "mejor" para la sociedad.

### LOS NACIONALISTAS-FASCISTAS

Del otro lado está el grupo nacionalista-fascista, cuyo líder fue el general Albuquerque Lima. El fascismo es el atributo más fuerte, variando el grado de nacionalismo según los subgrupos.

Sus trazos básicos son los siguientes:

1. La institucionalización no debe implicar en dar alguna parcela, aunque pequeña, de poder al Parlamento o al Poder Judicial. Esto porque esos sectores terminarían haciendo concesiones populistas que podrían abrir brechas peligrosas en el sistema.

2. Lo que importa es el Brasil gran potencia, dirigido por "elites honestas y nacionalistas". Su "nacionalismo" no implica sin embargo en combatir el capital extranjero, sino más bien en fortalecer la participación del Estado en la economía conjuntamente con el capital extranjero.

3. Defienden con entusiasmo las 200 millas, Transamazónica, oposición al Tratado de Desnuclearización, etc. Respaldan y promueven activamente la política externa más agresiva, sobretodo respecto a América Latina.

4. Del mismo modo, defienden abiertamente el desarrollo de políticas de "integración regional" tendientes (supuestamente) a consolidar la ocupación del territorio y desarrollarlo más armónicamente.

La caracterización de esos grupos obedece a un esfuerzo para simplificar el análisis y el hecho de que tradicionalmente se inspiran en las dos figuras militares más notorias desde el golpe: Castelo Branco y Albuquerque Lima. Ya mencionamos que los jefes militares en mayor o menor medida oscilan entre ambas tendencias, pero no obstante intentaremos caracterizar a algunos miembros de uno y otro grupo. No será demás insistir en el carácter relativamente precario de las informaciones.

#### QUIEN ES QUIEN

El general Garrastazú Médici, actual presidente, representa una especie de conciliación de ambos grupos, pendiendo ora para un lado, ora para otro. En esas condiciones resultó elegido por el "colegio" electoral militar, en octubre de 1969, después de la muerte de Costa e Silva (segundo dictador). Su hijo y algunos asesores especiales (coroneles Manso y Octavio Costa) se dicen "nacionalistas" y "progresistas"; (formarían en la "izquierda" del grupo nacionalista-fascista). Al mismo tiempo conserva un castelista típico como su ministro de Asuntos Regionales (general Costa Cavalcanti - R) y a Delfin Netto que, si bien no es el ideal de los castelistas, es detestado por el grupo nacionalista-fascista, que lo considera demasiado liberal y entreguista (2). La línea del gobierno Garrastazú es fundamentalmente zigzagante.

Los conflictos entre castelistas y nacionalistas fascistas son internos, pero no se proyectan externamente de manera clara.

Los primeros defienden una especie de "vía pacífica" para retomar el pleno poder - esperan hacerlo en la próxima "elección", en 1973, cuando los militares se pronunciarán sobre el nuevo presidente. Para ello han "trabajado" activamente a la oficialidad, a partir de los puestos clave que controlan en el ejército.

Pueden ser considerados de ese grupo el ministro del Ejército, general Orlando Geisel, el jefe del Estado Mayor del Ejército, General Idalio Sardemberg (ex juscelinista y ex presidente de la Petrobras en 1958/61; muchos dirían que es todavía del otro grupo; no obstante parece haber cambiado sus posiciones) el jefe del Estado Mayor de las Fuerzas Armadas, General Souto Malan; el General Bina Machado, comandante del 1er. Ejército, con sede en Rio y es el más importante del país.

Dominan así puestos claves en el ejército, sobretudo después que lograron alejar a los fascistas exaltados, Generales Sizeno Sarmento y Canavarro Pereira (que quiso invadir Bolivia cuando el General Torres asumió el poder) respectivamente del 1er. y 2º Ejército (Sao Paulo). (3)

Han tratado de transferir gran parte de la oficialidad más fascista para el interior de Brasil, como medio de debilitarla. Sin embargo el grupo opositor tendría, no obstante, mayoría en medio al conjunto de los oficiales. (4)

Esta circunstancia ha condicionado la elección del candidato de los castelistas a la presidencia: fueron a buscar el hermano del actual ministro del ejército, Ernesto Geisel, ex jefe de la casa militar de Castelo Branco, que tiene un pasado considerado nacionalista (cuando era oficial más joven) y ocupa, en el presente, la presidencia de la Petrobras, empresa estatal de petróleo muy cara a los militares desde su creación como símbolo del poder económico nacional.

El grupo nacionalista-fascista, pese a su mayor influencia en la base, tiene menor significado en la alta oficialidad del ejército. Controlan, no obstante, la parte sustancial del aparato represivo, comenzando por la máquina del SNI y pasando por todos los órganos de tortura y asesinato. Su mayor peso está en la Aeronáutica, en donde los fascistas más exaltados son liderados por el brigadier Penido Bournier, comandante de la 3a. Zona Aérea (famoso por su plan, hace 3 años, de echar al mar a 200 km de la costa, desde aviones, a unas 200 personalidades civiles consideradas molestas para la

dictadura), que es respaldado por el propio ministro de Aeronáutica, Marcio Melo e Souza. (5)

Igualmente es importante el significado de esa tendencia en la Marina, en donde son sus seguidores el propio ministro Adalberto Nunez, junto al Almirante Radmaker, actual vice presidente de la República.

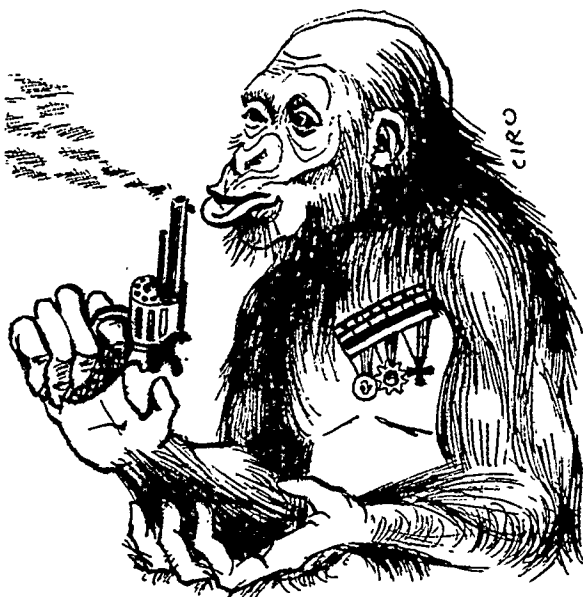
### ZIG-ZAG PERMANENTE

Los choques de los grupos son diversos y los resultados complejos para el observador de afuera. En marzo pasado, Albuquerque Lima fue para la reserva, y no pasó a ocupar ningún puesto civil de significado. El 28 de septiembre el general Rodrigo Otávio Jordao, que en una época fue más castelista y en otra más nacionalista, fue alejado de la dirección de la Escuela Superior de Guerra (ESG). El General Rodrigo Otávio después de hacer declaraciones diciendo que era necesario "normalizar" institucionalmente el país, llevó a la ESG al obispo Avelar Brandão para hablar de política. El obispo en su conferencia dijo que estaba bien que el gobierno combatiera el "terrorismo", pero que para los demás brasileños podía volver la democracia. Ese fue el pretexto para la dimisión del general.

No está claro si la caída de Rodrigo Otávio fue una derrota para los "castelistas". Pese a que estaba hablando el lenguaje de éstos, dicho general era muy bien considerado en amplios sectores nacionalistas y andaba proyectándose como molesto candidato a la sucesión de Garrastazú. Se crearon entonces condiciones para que ambos grupos lo rechazaran.

### JUNTOS EN EL MISMO BARCO

Pese a sus divergencias internas, que se han traducido en una intensa disputa por el poder, ambas corrientes han practicado la llamada "vía pacífica" en su enfrentamiento recíproco ya que sus puntos de coincidencia son suficientemente importantes para permitirles establecer reglas del juego más o menos definidas. Los puntos de absoluto acuerdo son los siguientes:



1. Veto a una efectiva participación política popular, aún dentro de los cauces de una democracia burguesa tradicional.

2. Represión violenta a todos los movimientos, organizaciones o personas que realicen una oposición real contra el sistema.

3. El deseo de promover el Brasil gran potencia, con liderazgo sobre América Latina y a servicio del "occidente" en contra del "comunismo".

4. Preservación y desarrollo de algunas características fundamentales "modelo económico" brasileño, que significa integración creciente con los capitales externos, distribución del ingreso extraordinariamente desigual en beneficio de una pequeña parte de la población, salarios bajos para trabajadores, consumo de lujo altamente diversificado, etc.

5. Además, están de acuerdo en impedir la emergencia de liderazgos carismáticos importantes, especialmente entre los militares que ocupan puestos de significado. Por esa razón han frenado la promoción publicitaria de la persona del general Garrastazú Médici, que había sido lanzada con mucha fuerza después de la victoria de la Copa del Mundo el año pasado, con el auxilio de Pelé.

y otros jugadores y mediante una máquina promocional gigantesca. Ese acuerdo es muy racional desde el punto de vista de ambos grupos, pues impide su debilitamiento recíproco. Un liderazgo muy fuerte podría tratar de hacer compromisos con grupos civiles para afirmarse más, rompiendo el esquema actual. Así mismo, cortaría la movilidad política vertical de grupos y personas adentro del cuerpo militar, en la medida en que un sector podría mantenerse por más tiempo en el poder. Por esa razón, aunque la renovación del mandato de Garrastazú no sea una posibilidad a descartarse, es de muy difícil realización. Se puede decir que el cambio de presidente es considerado por amplios sectores militares tan necesario, inevitable y normal como el de la ascensión y paso a reserva de oficiales.

Esas coincidencias expresan las características básicas del gobierno de Garrastazú Médici, que recoge en gran medida el pro imperialismo más incondicional de la tendencia "castelista" y el fascismo más exaltado de la segunda tendencia. Y son suficientes para unir el cuerpo militar que, en nombre de su auto preservación, es capaz de mantenerse, externamente, con un razonable índice de cohesión.

#### DOS CALLEJONES, NINGUNA SALIDA

Es difícil prever la evolución futura del cuadro militar y, en consecuencia, del proceso político de la dictadura, sobre todo como resultado de un análisis que dejó de un lado un sinnúmero de variables extremadamente relevantes. Sin embargo, sería interesante llamar la atención para un hecho que nos parece altamente probable: ninguno de los dos grupos o tendencias se llega a controlar totalmente el poder, tendría condiciones de realizar aspectos fundamentales de sus proyectos. Como mostraremos en seguida, esta hipótesis está relacionada no con un par de informaciones coyunturales sino que con datos estructurales que informan el proceso brasileño en estos tiempos.

En efecto, la corriente castelista difícilmente podrá implementar sus planes de "normalización institucional y reapertura democrática" aunque restringidas. Ello se debe a que, por un lado, la fuerza popular

duramente reprimida, encontrará rápidamente los caminos de su expansión, formando una abertura mayor en los planes económico y político, lo cual podrá significar la crisis económica y el fin de la dictadura. No olvidemos que el modelo económico brasileño presenta como requisito crucial altos grados de explotación económica sobre la mayoría de la población. Y es impensable que la fuerza armada, la gran burguesía y el imperialismo estén de acuerdo en autocastrarse de esa forma.

Por otro lado, para la corriente nacionalista-fascista, aunque llegue al poder, la independencia económica del país jamás dejará de ser un sueño. En primer lugar, sus concepciones de nacionalismo no están relacionadas con medidas antimeritistas de significado. Se refieren más bien a esquemas que preserven alguna participación nacional (estatal) en la economía y propicien algunos "saludos a la bandera", desprovistos de mayor significado nacionalista como es el caso de las 200 millas. En segundo lugar, dada las reglas del juego en que opera el sistema económico, consagradas y exaltadas por la gran burguesía y el imperialismo, el control externo de sectores claves "rectores" de la economía aparece como inexorable. A menos que algunos sectores de los fascistas exacerbados lograra hacer prevalecer sus puntos de vista en favor de una especie de capitalismo "tomista", en que los lucros son vistos como maldecidos; esos sectores defienden un capitalismo sin capitalistas y sin lucros, que es en la realidad tan viable como un concierto de piano sin teclado y sin pianista.

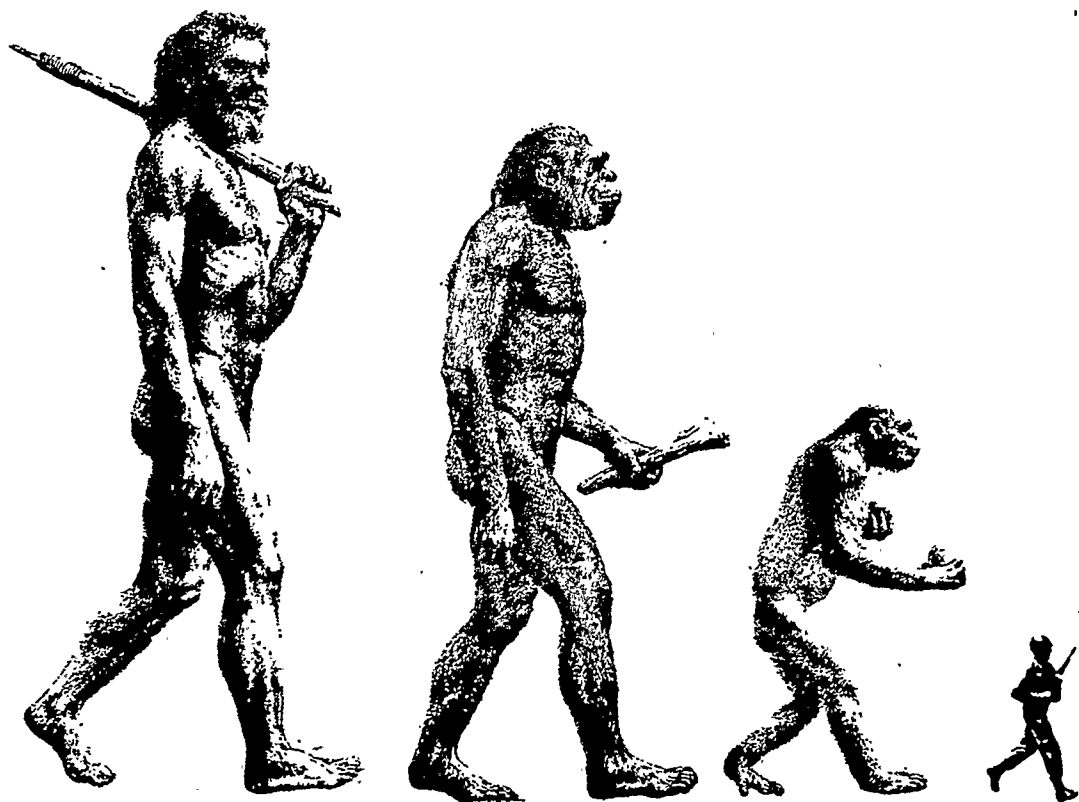
Así, limitados por los datos estructurales que gobiernan la evolución de la sociedad brasileña y por la propia vigilancia y oposición recíproca, ambos grupos o tendencias aparecen como protagonistas principales visibles del cuadro brasileño, pero con autonomía no superior a la de personajes de un teatro de marionetas. #

#### NOTAS:

- (1) Debido a las dificultades para su obtención, las informaciones registradas en este ensayo, so-

bretodo los relacionados con non bres, deben ser tomadas, en gran medida, como "suposiciones muy probables".

- (2) En el 2º Ejército instalaron al General Souza Melo que, según consta en los medios del régimen, antes de pertenecer a la corriente más fascista, prima por su ignorancia. Es conocido como "Me lo chiflado".
- (3) Como ya tenía en octubre de 1969, cuando Albuquerque Lima resultó "elegido" para presidente por los oficiales, resultado que el cuerpo principal de generales no "respetó" y buscó entonces una solución conciliatória.
- (4) Por debajo del aeropuerto del Galeao, en Rio de Janeiro, los militares de la Aeronáutica han construido, recientemente, locales de tortura y asesinato de los sospechosos de combatir a la dictadura. En este momento, de las tres ramas de las Fuerzas Armadas, la Aeronáutica es la que más furiosamente tortura, trucida y asesina a los revolucionarios y, eventualmente, a todos los ciudadanos que no estén por sobre cualquier sospecha.
- (5) Los "nacionalistas-fascistas" son entusiastas de la "via pacífica y electoral" en las disputas militares. Se esa vía se rompe será probablemente por su iniciativa o por sus opositores en caracter preventivo.



## “25 AÑOS DESPUÉS” el teatro denuncia la dictadura

"Lo que espero de esta obra no es que ella cambie la situación brasileña de la noche a la mañana. Deseo es que aquellos que vean la obra comprendan esta realidad y puedan hacer algo para modificarla antes de ser aplastados por ella. Deseo también que la obra sirva para alertar a aquellos que tienen la fortuna de vivir en un país donde existe la libertad".

Con estas palabras el joven dramaturgo P. Vianna dejó bien claro su intención al escribir la obra "25 Años Después" ora representada en la sala Petit Rex por la Compañía de los Cuatro.

"25 Años Después", desde su título, indica que el fascismo está vivo hoy, aunque fue aplastado al final de la segunda guerra mundial. Que está redivivo en el régimen de terror y opresión que se instauró en Brasil en el año 1964. Régimen que ya asesina decenas de patriotas; incapacitó para la vida normal a otros tantos, y mantiene centenas de otros aprehendidos en los campos de concentración existentes en diversos puntos del país a ejemplo de la siniestra "Isla de las Flores" en el Estado del Río, en los cuarteles, masmorras de la policía política brasileña, etc. Régimen que hace de las torturas más brutales contra hombres, mujeres y hasta niños indefensos su arma de poder, arbitrio y dominio.

Pero la mensagen del autor está justamente en la idea de que no basta uno horrorizarse por las agresiones a que son sometidos los pueblos que luchan por su libertad. Es necesario hacer algo contra ella. Asumir ante las luchas una posición definida, clara, militante. Combatir sin treguas el fascismo, con toda fuerza de nuestra acción y solidaridad allí onde él -como en Brasil- salga a la superficie con sus brotes venenosos.

Con su obra, Pedro Vianna pretende también demostrar que el poder de la tortura no es ilimitado, que las posibilidades humanas son in



finitas y que el hombre puede rehacerse y luchar para eliminar las consecuencias que conducen a esa monstruosidad. Quien comprende lo que es el fascismo y sus consecuencias tiene la responsabilidad de hacer todo lo posible para impedirlo.

Pedro Vianna, cuya obra ahora es llevada al público chileno, es economista y fue profesor de Matemática en la Universidad del Brasil.

Su trabajo está dirigido por Maria Maluenda, destacada actriz, ex parlamentaria del Partido Comunista que ahora, por primera vez, surge como dirigente de una obra de teatro. La escenografía es del "Grupo A" y la iluminación de Patricio Oróstegui.

En el desarrollo de "25 Años Después" están Raul Espinosa, Angela Escamez, Nelson Bredt, Sergio Buschmann, Luis Olivares, Omar Baraliova y Jaime Ramirez.

Domingos Tessier conocido actor teatral interpreta la repulsiva figura del llamado "Doctor Ferreira" quién, en el segundo acto de la pieza, por más de 40 minutos, deja el público inmóvil en sus asientos. #



# EL IMPERIALISMO BRASILEÑO

EL ARTICULO SIGUIENTE ES UNA REPRODUCCION TEXTUAL QUE APARECIO EN LA REVISTA BRASILEÑA "MANCHETE" A FINES DE OCTUBRE PASADO. EL AUTOR, MURILO MELO FILHO, ES UN PERIODISTA BASTANTE VINCULADO A LOS MILITARES Y SUS OPINIONES PUEDEN SER CONSIDERADAS "OFICIOSAS".

Juzgamos interesante transcribir el artículo porque es un síntoma bien claro de la actual política externa agresiva brasileña en relación a América Latina adoptada por la dictadura y de la amplia campaña ideológica hecha por los militares utilizando todos los medios de comunicación. Curiosamente no hace más que confirmar las denuncias que tantas veces hemos hechos en los boletines del Frente Brasileño de Informaciones sobre el triste y patético subimperialismo brasileño.

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"Lo que no podemos permitir y no estamos conformes es con el creciente avance de Brasil sobre América del Sur".

Esta frase pronunciada recientemente por un embajador sudamericano no está hasta hoy día atravesada en la garganta del gobierno brasileño.

Al final, no hay ningún avance. Lo que existe es un país con casi 100 millones de habitantes - prácticamente la mitad de América del Sur, y con 8 millones y 500 mil metros cuadrados - también mitad del continente sudamericano - que Lyn Smith ha definido muy bien en el título de su A Half of a Continent.

Esta nación de demografía y dimensiones continentales ha perdido mucho tiempo con el mismo tipo de problemas políticos, ideológicos y partidarios que hoy día afligen a nuestros vecinos. Pero, desde hace algunos años, esta nación ha decidido recuperar todo el tiempo perdido: se prepara, por esto, a dar, en los próximos años, un enorme susto en su vecindad, donde con una mezcla de admiración, invidia y temor, mucho se habla de "brasilianización" y en "imperialismo brasileño".

Progreso económico de 10%, exportaciones de 3 mil millones de dólares, de los cuales mil millones son productos manufacturados, inflación decreciente y desarrollo creciente, Transamazónica, industrias nuevas, hidroeléctricas, Mobral, Proterra, vehículos, buques, carreteras - todo esto con estabilidad política, paz social y tranquilidad para trabajar - son los elementos que a nosotros nos sobra y que están faltando del otro lado de nuestras fronteras.

¿Que culpa tenemos nosotros? ¿Somos culpables de haber encontrado con el precio de la crisis, sacrificios, errores e injusticias, nuestro propio camino? ¿Somos culpables si las cosas van bien con nosotros y de no ir tan bien con ellos?

En el panorama internacional existen actualmente naciones predestinadas y naciones condenadas.

Nosotros estamos en el primer grupo. Sabemos que nuestro horizonte está a la vista, aunque quizás no esté al alcance de nuestra generación. Pero un pueblo no se mide por una o dos generaciones.

Lo cierto es que tenemos un destino a cumplir abajo del Río Grande y de la línea del Ecuador, en el área de los trópicos que se desdobra hasta el Polo Sur. ¿No es este el mismo destino de Estados Unidos en el Polo Norte; de Alemania, Italia, Francia e Inglaterra en Europa; de Rusia y China en Eurasia; y de Japon en el Sudeste Asiático?

Existen países líderes y países liderados. En esta distinción influyen algunos factores como la riqueza, producción, población, ingreso per cápita, producto bruto, tamaño, exportaciones e inteligencia. ➔

Nosotros, los brasileños, disponemos de todos estos elementos y de algunos más.

Faltaba a nosotros solamente el liderazgo, dirección y administración, que ahora también tenemos. Nadie debe sorprenderse, por lo tanto, si nuestros autos, camiones, telas, revistas, diarios, heladeras y máquinas empezaren a invadir los mercados. O si los Acuerdos de Robore, las sondas de Petrobras y la Hidroeléctrica de Siete Quedas hirieran los sentimientos nacionalistas de bolivianos, peruanos y paraguayos.

Esta será una inevitable consecuencia de la capacidad, de precios, de moneda y de fatalidad económica que conocemos muy bien, porque de ella sufrimos nosotros mismos, cuando teníamos que importar todo esto, pero de la cual nos liberamos a costa de nuestro propio esfuerzo y trabajo.

Go home, brazilians. Fuera con los brasileños. Será con sorpresa y casi horror que leeremos estos ultimatatos rayados en las murallas de algunas ciudades latinoamericanas.

Pero cuando los haya leído, estaremos concientes del precio que tendremos de pagar a partir de ese momento por un liderazgo que no usamos ni arrebatamos, pero que llegó a nuestras manos en el contexto de un proceso histórico, político, económico y por condiciones geográficas.

Además del desarrollo material fácilmente mensurables en los índices comparativos, está ocurriendo en los últimos años un fenómeno altamente positivo para Brasil y para los brasileños: ha evolucionado mucho, cualitativamente, el comportamiento del gobierno, de la empresa y de la comunidad en general.

Al mismo tiempo, se ha arraigado en la conciencia del país la convicción de que cualquier nación, para progresar, necesita ser egoísta, defender sus productos, agredir los mercados, invadir los puertos, disputar los compradores, vender por el mejor precio posible, competir y ganar los rivales.

En esta lucha, los países que

se agigantan en el encenarío van expulsando de él los competidores.

Esto no quiere decir que tengamos que ser necesariamente enemigos de nuestros vecinos. Por el contrario. A la excepción de períodos en que tuvimos que defendernos contra el expansionismo de Rosas o Solano Lopez, conseguimos preservar siempre el carácter amistoso y cordial de nuestras relaciones diplomáticas en todo el continente latinoamericano.

Bueno, por una fatalidad geográfica, hemos sido condenados a vivir juntos en esta parte meridional del hemisferio. Nuestras cancillerías se han preocupado de establecer los parámetros de una convivencia pacífica.

Más que esto, no nos interesa la desgracia de ninguno de nuestros vecinos:

1 - Estratégicamente, tenemos una gran frontera de 16.000 kilómetros, desparramadas y esparciadas, que van de las Guayanas al Plata y de las cuales necesitamos cuidar mejor, incluso por una cuestión de sobrevivencia y de seguridad nacional.

2 - Económicamente, tenemos con Latinoamérica una relación comercial y mercantil que nos vá bastante bien, incluso por la cuestión de la proximidad del trigo argentino, del petróleo venezolano, de la lana y carne uruguayas, el pescado peruano, el cobre chileno y del estaño boliviano. No faltan en la Cuenca del Plata o en el Altiplano Andino las voces de los hombres de gobierno o de oposición, en la prensa y en la economía, que defienden la necesidad y la urgencia de que Brasil asuma su posición de responsabilidad y liderazgo.

Nuestro interés, por lo tanto, es el de que ellos caminen del mejor modo posible. Quedamos preocupados ante noticias que nos llegan acerca de cada nuevo golpe o revolución, como las de esta semana en Argentina.

Estamos con disposición para ayudarlos, como ya lo hicimos con Bo




**BOLIVIA**  
**PUEDES**  
**CONTAR**  
**CONMIGO**




**Banco do Brasil S.A.**  
 LA PAZ - STA CRUZ

INDUSTRIA BOLIVIANA      OFFSET "RIVERIAOS" LA PAZ

FABRICA NACIONAL DE FOSFOROS S.A.M.



**BOLIVIA**  
**CONTIGO**  
**EN EL**  
**DESARROLLO**



**Banco do Brasil S.A.**  
 LA PAZ - STA CRUZ

INDUSTRIA BOLIVIANA      OFFSET "RIVERIAOS" LA PAZ

FABRICA NACIONAL DE FOSFOROS S.A.M.

CAJITAS DE FOSFOROS IGUALES A ESTA FUERON DISTRIBUIDAS EN BOLIVIA POR EL BANCO DO BRASIL.

HAY UNA CURIOSA COINCIDENCIA ENTRE LA CONSIGNA "PUEDES CONTAR CONMIGO" DE LAS CAJITAS, CON LA QUE ERA UTILIZADA EN VOLANTES QUE CIRCULARON EN SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA EN EL PERIODO ANTERIOR AL GOLPE FASCISTA DE BANZER. EN ESTA OCASION (ver boletín del Frente Brasileño de Informaciones, # 22, a gosto de 1971, suplemento) LA DICTADURA BRASILEÑA DISTRIBUYO VOLANTES DONDE SUGERIA QUE BOLIVIA SERIA TRAGADA POR EL "MONSTRUO" CHILEÑO Y QUE LA PROVINCIA DE SANTA CRUZ DEBERIA LUCHAR POR DESCONOCER EL PODER DEL PRESIDENTE J. J. TORRES. LA CONSIGNA FINAL: "CRUCENO, CUENTA CON NOSOTROS".

livia, Guatemala y Panamá y haremos en escala creciente, no solamente con plata, pero también con know-how, tecnología. Necesitamos que ellos se ayuden a sí mismos. Sabemos que sus gobiernos y pueblos son generosos y bien intencionados. Sus tradiciones nada tienen que ver con el terror y la locura de los Tupamaros en Uruguay, de los Montoneros de Argentina, del MIR en Chile, de las FLN de Colombia, en Bolivia y en Venezuela.

Nuestras legítimas esperanzas son en el sentido que los presidentes Pastrana, Caldera, Ibarra, Banzar, Alvarado, Allende, Stroessner, Areco y Lanuse, tengan éxito en la ejecución de sus programas de recuperación y desarrollo. Si algunos de ellos fracasa estara naturalmente se debilitando frente a la subversión y abriendo las puertas al caos y a la bancarrota.

Es para la posibilidad de este peligro que debemos estar siempre atentos. Además: necesitamos ser fuertes en todos los sentidos.

Debemos ser a la vez bastante realistas para no soñarnos encontrar en los muros y en las calles de Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santiago, Lima, Quito, La Paz, Bogotá o Caracas los amables dichos "welcome" o "bienvenidos".

Es muy natural que en todas esas capitales exista hoy día la erupción de un justo temor en relación al gigante vecino y largamente dormido, pero que ahora ha despertado con la disposición de mostrar como es.

En esa disposición existe un impulso de progreso, una ansiedad y una voluntad de trabajar que no tiene nada que ver con cualquier ambición o pretención imperialista". #

# Los Dueños de Brasil

Delfin Netto, ministro de Hacienda de la dictadura, tuvo el coraje de decir en una conferencia que dictó en la Escuela Superior de Guerra que el capital extranjero desempeña un papel secundario en la economía brasileña, pues es propietario de no más del 6 por ciento del capital industrial total. Cualquier estudiante de economía que conociera algo de la economía brasileña sabría que Delfin está bromeando o mentiendo.

Desde un punto de vista cuantitativo es fácil darse cuenta esa cifra no expresa el peso del capital externo en la economía pues:

- a) se calculó en base al "valor de libro" de las empresas extranjeras, obviamente subestimado (debido a la inflación, entre otras cosas);
- b) se calculó en base el capital originalmente engresado para esas empresas, que posteriormente fue multiplicado por su expansión y por los favores que recibieron internamente;
- c) asimismo, la cifra de 6 por ciento aunque fuera correcta, mediría solo una parte del capital industrial controlado desde afuera, pues una gran parcela del capital nacional está asociado con el capital efectivo (por ejemplo en empresas mixtas -nacionales y extranjeras).

Por otro lado, desde un punto de vista cualitativo-y esto es lo más importante- las empresas extranjeras son las mayores, dominan

A COMO LOS MILITARES ESTAN VENDIENDO BRASIL EN SUAVES LETRAS AL IMPERIALISMO. DELFIN NETTO, MINISTRO DE HACIENDA, DIJO QUE EL CAPITAL EXTERNO OCUPA UN PAPEL SECUNDARIO EN LA ECONOMIA BRASILEÑA. ANALISEMOS LOS HECHOS.

una gran proporción de los mercados consumidores, constituyéndose así en verdaderos monopolios u oligopolios que comandan al sector industrial. Es elemental, y el ministro Delfin debe saberlo, que la empresa monopolica -o un grupo de empresas oligopolicas- fija el precio, la calidad, la forma, etc, de los bienes que producen. Por esa razón y por el control de la mayor parte del mercado, son las verdaderas empresas rectoras del sector a que se vinculan.

### LA POSESION DEL ESTADO

La presencia del Estado, se da con significación sobre todo en los sectores productores de artículos intermedios, como mineración y siderurgia, petróleo y derivados. En ese sentido, el Estado no es mucho más que un subsidiario de la actividad privada, que decide que, como y cuanto producir. La participación cuantitativa del capital privado nacional ya por sí pequeña, no refleja asimismo sus condiciones de dependencia tecnológica del extranjero, relacionada con la manera de elaborar y con la propia modalidad de los artículos producidos.

Lo más irónico de toda esa situación es que muchos militares y parte de la opinión pública brasileña que lee diarios y revistas pasa a tener dudas sobre el dominio externo de la economía, ya que la censura considera crimen en contra la seguridad nacional decir a cuantas anda el capitalismo brasileño. #

En resumen el gobierno brasileño nos informó que el profesor Hamburger fue arrestado en 5 de diciembre de 1970, acusado de crímenes contra la seguridad nacional por haber ayudado a personas implicadas en el secuestro de un diplomático y otros actos de terror y violencia. Nos informó también que la señora Amelia, esposa del profesor también estaba arrolada en las mismas actividades y que tanto ella como el profesor se encuentran ahora en libertad vigilada, pero sujetos a un juicio criminal que se realizará en un tribunal militar de Sao Paulo (Segunda Auditoria da Segunda Circunscricao Judiciaria Militar). Acrescentaron que el acusado no fue sometido a cualquier tipo de violencia o coacción.

La Comisión examinará este caso durante la 26a. Sesión programada para Viña del Mar, Chile, a comenzar en 25 de Octubre de 1971.

Nosotros le informaremos de cualquier decisión que la Comisión pueda adoptar en relación a este caso, de acuerdo con sus Estatutos y Reglamentos.

Atenciosamente,

Luis Reque  
Secretario Ejecutivo

#### TRIBUNAL B. RUSSELL PRETENDE

#### JUZGAR DICTADURA BRASILEÑA

El profesor Lelio Basso, quien estuvo recientemente en Chile como invitado especial en un "Symposium" promovido por las Universidades de Chile y Católica, manifestó al Comité de Denuncia de la Represión en Brasil su propósito de gestionar en el sentido de que el Tribunal Bertrand Russell se reúna para juzgar la dictadura brasileña y sus crímenes. El profesor Basso, como se sabe, fué relator del Tribunal B. Russell durante el juicio de los crímenes americanos en Vietnam y es en la actualidad, miembro del Comité Italiano Europa-América Latina.

Las sesiones del Tribunal, con la propuesta del profesor Basso, examinarían el régimen militar brasileño, en cuanto dictadura, y los crímenes contra los Derechos del Hombre que comete.

El Comité de Denuncia de la Represión pide la colaboración de todos en el sentido de que este proyecto pueda efectivamente realizarse y gane mayor repercusión posible. Esta colaboración se puede manifestar a través de:

- 1.- El envío al profesor Basso del máximo de material disponible sobre los temas a ser tratados en las reuniones del tribunal.
- 2.- Gestiones en el sentido de obtener que el máximo posible de personas que fueron sometidas a torturas, o que verificaron, o que experimentaron la represión en Brasil, sean ellas brasileñas o extranjeras, se ofrezcan para declarar en las sesiones del Tribunal.

La dirección del profesor Lelio Basso es la siguiente:

VIA DELLA DOGANA VECCHIA, 5  
00186 - ITALIA. #

La dirección del profesor Lelio Basso es la siguiente:

VIA DELLA DOGANA VECCHIA, 5  
00186 - ITALIA. #

#### SALARIOS

De acuerdo a la "sinopsis preliminar" del Censo de 1970, divulgada a comienzos de septiembre, el salario mínimo industrial en Sao Paulo creció cerca de 19 veces, en términos nominales entre 1960 y 1970.

En cambio, la misma publicación del IBGE (Instituto Brasileño de Geografía y Estadística) revela que el costo de vida en el mismo período aumentó 32 veces. Así, en el tan hablado "modelo brasileño de desarrollo", el llamado "milagro" económico tiene una implicación muy poco sutil: reducción de 41 por ciento del salario base de los trabajadores industriales en el espacio de diez años. #

#### NUEVA DIRECCION

EL FRENTE BRASILEÑO DE INFORMACIONES  
COMUNICA A SUS LECTORES SU NUEVA DIRECCION:

CASILLA POSTAL 1073 - SUCURSAL 35  
SANTIAGO DE CHILE.

IMPRESO AEREO

Mr. Haskell Wexler  
722 North Seward St.  
LOS ANGELES - CALIFORNIA 90038  
U.S.A.

62-55696-30

ADICIONALES  
1.00  
1.00  
1.00  
1.00  
1.00

SI EL DESTINATARIO NO ES ENCONTRADO DEVUELVA A:  
CASILLA POSTAL 1073 - SUCURSAL 35  
SANTIAGO DE CHILE

Airtel 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit  
1 - Mr. L. J. Brune  
1 - Mr. D. R. Williams  
4/22/74

To: SAC, Los Angeles

From: Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DELETED COPY SENT *Wexler/Beahm*  
BY LETTER *4/29/76*  
PER F.O.I.A. REQUEST  
*mk/fp-a*

b6  
b7C

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE~~

HASKELL WEXLER, aka  
SM - C  
OO: LOS ANGELES  
Bufile: 62-55696  
LAfile: 100-60583

*8-18-94*  
*Classified by SP10 BTJ/6m*  
*Declassify on: OADR*  
*335318*

ReLAlet and Legat, Paris, tel, both dated 3/29/74.

Jano Fonda and Thomas Hayden traveled to North Vietnam during the latter part of 3/74 or early 4/74 for the purpose of making a film which tentatively will be entitled "North Vietnam Today." Los Angeles determined that Fonda and Hayden planned to have a cameraman from the Los Angeles area travel with them. Legat, Paris, source, on 3/29/74, advised that Fonda and Hayden were en route to Hanoi, North Vietnam, and that they will be joined by Haskell of Axel (phonetic) (S) (U)

The 4/14/74 issue of the "Washington Star News," a Washington, D. C., daily newspaper, reported that Fonda is visiting areas of South Vietnam controlled by forces

1 - Legat, Paris  
1 - Legat, London

b6  
b7C

DRW:lm  
(12)

APR 23 1974 SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

CONFIDENTIAL

55 APR 25 1974

Airtel to Los Angeles  
Re:

b6  
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Haskell Wexler  
62-55696

opposed to the Saigon Government, according to the North Vietnam News Agency. Fonda was accompanied by her husband, Thomas Hayden, their 8-month-old son, and American cameraman, Haskell Wexler, the agency said.

Haskell Wexler, born 2/6/22 at Chicago, Illinois, is a Hollywood, California, independent film producer. Wexler has been involved in producing controversial films and was a Communist Party member in the 1940s.

As Wexler has been identified as the individual accompanying Fonda and Hayden, Los Angeles submit this information in form suitable for dissemination together with any additional pertinent information that has been developed relative to this matter. This information is timely and, therefore, promptly submit by airtel.

Copy of communication is being furnished to Legat, Paris, and Legat, London, as travel was via London and information concerning the above-captioned subjects may come to the attention of your sources.

NOTE:

Information concerning Fonda and Hayden's trip to North Vietnam has received wide dissemination. It is believed they intend to make a documentary film. As it has been recently determined that Haskell Wexler, subject of a closed security investigation, is accompanying Fonda and Hayden, this information should be disseminated.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

21/2.2/74



Dissemination  
Routing Slip  
FD-417 (9-12-69)

ACTING (Copies to Offices Checked)

To: ☒ Director, Att.: 9th & D (RM)  
☐ SAC,

<input type="checkbox"/> Albany	<input type="checkbox"/> Houston	<input type="checkbox"/> Oklahoma City
<input type="checkbox"/> Albuquerque	<input type="checkbox"/> Indianapolis	<input type="checkbox"/> Omaha
<input type="checkbox"/> Alexandria	<input type="checkbox"/> Jackson	<input type="checkbox"/> Philadelphia
<input type="checkbox"/> Anchorage	<input type="checkbox"/> Jacksonville	<input type="checkbox"/> Phoenix
<input type="checkbox"/> Atlanta	<input type="checkbox"/> Kansas City	<input type="checkbox"/> Pittsburgh
<input type="checkbox"/> Baltimore	<input type="checkbox"/> Knoxville	<input type="checkbox"/> Portland
<input type="checkbox"/> Birmingham	<input type="checkbox"/> Las Vegas	<input type="checkbox"/> Richmond
<input type="checkbox"/> Boston	<input type="checkbox"/> Little Rock	<input type="checkbox"/> Sacramento
<input type="checkbox"/> Buffalo	<input type="checkbox"/> Los Angeles	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Louis
<input type="checkbox"/> Butte	<input type="checkbox"/> Louisville	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Lake City
<input type="checkbox"/> Charlotte	<input type="checkbox"/> Memphis	<input type="checkbox"/> San Antonio
<input type="checkbox"/> Chicago	<input type="checkbox"/> Miami	<input type="checkbox"/> San Diego
<input type="checkbox"/> Cincinnati	<input type="checkbox"/> Milwaukee	<input type="checkbox"/> San Francisco
<input type="checkbox"/> Cleveland	<input type="checkbox"/> Minneapolis	<input type="checkbox"/> San Juan
<input type="checkbox"/> Columbia	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile	<input type="checkbox"/> Savannah
<input type="checkbox"/> Dallas	<input type="checkbox"/> Newark	<input type="checkbox"/> Seattle
<input type="checkbox"/> Denver	<input type="checkbox"/> New Haven	<input type="checkbox"/> Springfield
<input type="checkbox"/> Detroit	<input type="checkbox"/> New Orleans	<input type="checkbox"/> Tampa
<input type="checkbox"/> El Paso	<input type="checkbox"/> New York City	<input type="checkbox"/> Washington Field
<input type="checkbox"/> Honolulu	<input type="checkbox"/> Norfolk	

Date 2/23/73

RE: HASKELL WEXLER, aka.

SM - C

OO: LA

**DELETED COPY SENT**  
**BY LETTER 9/29/78**  
**PER F.O.I.A. REQUEST**

REMARKS:

Above subject was included in Category IV of the Adex. A review of the file has been completed and subject does not meet the new Adex criteria as set forth in SAC Memorandum 21-72(E).

Subject not being recommended for interview inasmuch as he is not a member of any subversive organization and because he is a self-employed producer of films in Hollywood, California.

SAC JAMES L. STARTZELL

OFFICE LOS ANGELES

BUFILE #: 62-55696  
LAFILE 100-60588  
1 - BUREAU (RM)  
1 - LOS ANGELES

55 MAR 15 1973

NOT RECORDED

21 MAR 14 1973

b6  
b7C

F B I

Date: 4/30/74

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via A I R T E L \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-55696)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-57568) (RUC)

SUBJECT: HASKELL WEXLER aka  
SM - CPUSA  
(OO: LOS ANGELES)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-18-96 BY SP12 BJS/m

335318

D.R. Wilkins

Re Legat, Paris airtel, dated 4/17/74, captioned  
"JANE FONDA aka, SEDITION (KEY ACTIVIST), THOMAS EMMETT HAYDEN  
aka, SM - SDS (KEY ACTIVIST"; Buairtel, dated 4/22/74 captioned  
"JANE FONDA aka, SM (KEY ACTIVIST), THOMAS EMMETT HAYDEN, SM  
(KEY ACTIVIST), HASKELL WEXLER aka, SM - CPUSA". 100-454279-617  
acw file

Enclosed for Cleveland are one copy each of  
referenced airtels.

New York indices reflect one [redacted]

b6  
b7C

Cleveland is requested to advise if [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] left the US during the pertinent  
period as set forth in referenced Legat, Paris airtel, 4/17/74.

New York files reflect that HASKELL WEXLER, born  
2/6/22 at Chicago, Illinois, is a Hollywood, California inde-  
pendent film producer. WEXLER has been involved in producing  
controversial films and was a Communist Party member in the 1940's.

REC-110

- 3 ④ - Bureau (RM)  
4 - Los Angeles (100-60538) (RM)  
2 - Cleveland (Encls. 2) (RM)  
1 - New York

MAY 2 1974

FZB:caf  
(12)

E.M.G.

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

FBI

Date: 5/12/74

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY

REASON FOR EXTENSION

FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW FOR

DECLASSIFICATION

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-55696)

UNCLASSIFIED

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-60588)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 BTJ/m

ON 8-18-94

SUBJECT: HASKELL WEXLER, aka  
SM - CPUSA  
OO: Los Angeles(cc in files)  
100-459279-617

Re Bureau airtel, dated 4/22/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau are fourteen (14) copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) setting forth information that the above captioned subject accompanied JANE FONDA and THOMAS HAYDEN to North Vietnam during the end of March or the early part of April 1974 for the purpose of producing a motion picture film.

Copies of an FD-376 have been stapled to this LHM to facilitate transmittal to United States Secret Service, Washington, D.C. A copy of this LHM has been disseminated to United States Secret Service, Los Angeles. Two additional copies of a photograph of WEXLER is being furnished to the Bureau for possible dissemination to Legat Paris and Legat London.

Source utilized in the attached LHM is [redacted]

Sources who advised they could furnish no information concerning the nature of the film being produced by FONDA and HAYDEN are [redacted] and [redacted]

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 14) (RM)
- 2 - WFO (Encl. 2) (RM) 2cc(D)
- 4 - Los Angeles

- (1 - 157-5089)
- (1 - 100-71853)

Copy to photo  
by routing slip for☒ info ☐ action

date 5/26/74

by SFE/1W6

16 MAY 20 1974

TC/cjs  
(8) 7P to LEGAT  
LONDON, PARIS by  
7 (INFO)Acc Airtel (3cc Xerox)  
cc LHMcc CA ART and LHM 5/12/74  
(ATTACHED)

(ATTACHED)

SFE/1W6

55 JUN 3 1974

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

SFE/1W6

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Per \_\_\_\_\_

DELETED COPY SENT  
BY LETTER 9/29/74  
PER F.O.I.A. REQUEST  
mkl/1W6

b6  
b7c

b7D

b7D

b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This investigation was initiated on information to the affect that the above captioned subject was at one time engaged in activities which could involve violation of Title 18, United States Code (USC) 2385 (Advocating Overthrow of the Government), 2383 (Rebellion or Insurrection), 2384 (Seditious Conspiracy); or Title 50 USC 781-798 (Internal Security Act of 1950 and the Communist Control Act of 1954).

The above captioned subject when interviewed in 1961 admitted membership in the Communist Party.

The Communist Party USA (CPUSA) has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. The CPUSA was described on 5/28/42 by the then Attorney General as "... from the time of its inception in 1919 to the present time, is an organization that believes in, advises, advocates and teaches the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States." The CPUSA was also cited on 12/4/47 and 9/21/48 by the then Attorney General as a "subversive organization which seeks "to alter the form of Government of the United States by unconstitutional means". There has been no evidence that the primary aims and objectives of the CPUSA have changed over the years.

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will endeavor to develop additional information concerning subject's travel.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

At WASHINGTON, D. C. Will review the records of the Passport Agency, Department of State, to determine if WEXLER declared the purpose for his travel.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LA 100-60588

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

BU 62-55696

May 13, 1974

Director  
United States Secret Service  
Department of the Treasury  
Washington, D. C. 20220

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

RE: HASKELL WEXLER

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective responsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.
2. ☐ Attempts or threats to redress grievances.
3. ☐ Threatening or abusive statement about U. S. or foreign official.
4. ☐ Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U. S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.
5. ☐ Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.
6. ☐ Defector from U. S. or indicates desire to defect.
7. ☒ Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U. S.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☒ enclosed ☐ is not available.

Very truly yours,

  
Clarence M. Kelley  
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))  
U. S. Secret Service, Los Angeles (RM)

Enclosure(s)

32



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

May 13, 1974

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

HASKELL WEXLER

The April 14, 1974 issue of the "Washington Star News", a Washington, D.C. daily newspaper, reported that Jane Fonda is visiting areas of South Vietnam controlled by forces opposed to the Saigon Government according to the North Vietnam news agency. This article states that Fonda was accompanied by her husband, Thomas Emmett Hayden and their eight month old son, and an American cameraman, Haskell Wexler the agency said.

Jane Fonda is a well known motion picture actress who during the conflict in North Vietnam was an outspoken critic of the United States' involvement in this conflict as well as an outspoken critic of the Nixon Administration.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-18-94 BY SP12BJC/m

ENCLOSURE

62-55696-32

HASKELL WEXLER.

Thomas Emmett Hayden, one of the original organizers of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was the principal author of the Port Huron statement, which formed the ideological structure of the SDS. Hayden was one of five convicted in February 1970, in a Chicago conspiracy trial of crossing a State line with intent to incite riots during the August 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago. During November 1972 this conviction was reversed by a Federal Appeals Court.

SDS was founded during June 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan, and in the 1960s functioned as the leading New Left campus-based student organization in the United States. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy," SDS moved to a radical-revolutionary position, with debate centering on how best to create a revolutionary youth movement. Internal factionalism produced a split during the SDS National Convention in June 1969, which resulted in the following three factions: Weatherman; Worker Student Alliance (WSA); and Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM). The Weatherman and RYM are no longer affiliated with SDS. The WSA continues to use the name SDS and maintains its national headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts.

Weatherman, formerly a faction of SDS, controlled the SDS National Office from June 1969 until its closing in February 1970. Weatherman then entered an underground status and adopted a tactic of "strategic sabotage," with police and military installations designated as primary targets.

WSA, a faction of SDS, was expelled from SDS in June 1969, by the then dominant Weatherman faction but continued to use the name SDS and opened an office in Boston,

HASKELL WEXLER

"Massachusetts, where its current headquarters are located. WSA is aligned ideologically with the Progressive Labor Party (PLP). Its official publication is "New Left Notes."

The PLP founded in 1965 by former members of the CPUSA, who assertedly followed a Chinese Communist line, is a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist organization dedicated to a dictatorship of the working class.

The RYM, a pro-communist revolutionary youth organization, was organized in 1969, first as a faction within the SDS, then as a separate group with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. RYM was unsuccessful in attracting support and by mid-1970 it was practically defunct.

In an article that appeared on page 9 of "Takeover", Volume 3, Number 17, dated October 10, 1973 - October 24, 1973, an underground newspaper published in Madison, Wisconsin, Thomas Emmett Hayden in relation to support of Karlton Armstrong, who recently pled guilty to Second Degree murder and arson charges which stemmed from the bombing of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin on August 24, 1970, is quoted as saying "when the time comes for bombings; when people can understand bombings, I will be the first one to load a truck full with explosives and drive it into a building...I am not kidding and you can quote me so that you can remember this day".



HASKELL WEXLER

On April 25, 1974, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Haskell Wexler who resides at 6950 Oporto Drive, Los Angeles, California, and who is self-employed as an independent film producer operating under the name Dove Films, 722 North Seward Street, Los Angeles, California, accompanied Fonda and Hayden to Van Nuys for the purpose of making a motion picture film which depicts Vietnam in a state of total destruction following the conflict in Vietnam. This source advised that Wexler in the past has concentrated in producing films which were generally anti-establishment in nature and attempted to emphasize the imperialistic nature of the United States.

On July 27, 1961 Haskell Wexler was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at which time he advised that he was a product of a wealthy family and had always been a nonconformist and inclined to take the side of the minority. Wexler said that some time during the war in 1943 or 1944 when he was a seaman he joined the Communist Party and was a member of the Seaman's Branch of the Communist Party in New York City. Wexler said he attended meetings of the Communist Party, however by the time the war had ended he had become disenchanted with the Communist Party because they were always trying to regiment him. Wexler claimed that he was at the time of interview opposed to communism and is a loyal American.

Confidential sources who have furnished reliable information in the past advised during April of 1974 that they have no knowledge of the nature of the contents of the film which Hayden and Fonda are producing in Vietnam. In addition the press media in the Los Angeles area have not devoted any information concerning this production by Fonda and Hayden.

On May 6, 1974, the first source advised that Wexler returned to the United States from a trip abroad during the latter part of April 1974. This source stated that he was unable to substantiate any information to the effect that Wexler while abroad visited North Vietnam.

HASKELL WEXLER

A description of Haskell Wexler is as follows:

Birth Data	Born February 6, 1922 at Chicago, Illinois
Residence	6950 Oporto Drive Los Angeles, California
Employment	Self-employed as an independent film producer doing business under the name Dove Films 722 North Seward Street Los Angeles, California
Race	Caucasian
Height	6 feet 1 inch
Weight	160 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Light

Routing Slip  
0-7 (Rev. 12-17-73)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC:

<input type="checkbox"/> Albany	<input type="checkbox"/> Houston
<input type="checkbox"/> Albuquerque	<input type="checkbox"/> Indianapolis
<input type="checkbox"/> Alexandria	<input type="checkbox"/> Jackson
<input type="checkbox"/> Anchorage	<input type="checkbox"/> Jacksonville
<input type="checkbox"/> Atlanta	<input type="checkbox"/> Kansas City
<input type="checkbox"/> Baltimore	<input type="checkbox"/> Knoxville
<input type="checkbox"/> Birmingham	<input type="checkbox"/> Las Vegas
<input type="checkbox"/> Boston	<input type="checkbox"/> Little Rock
<input type="checkbox"/> Buffalo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Los Angeles
<input type="checkbox"/> Butte	<input type="checkbox"/> Louisville
<input type="checkbox"/> Charlotte	<input type="checkbox"/> Memphis
<input type="checkbox"/> Chicago	<input type="checkbox"/> Miami
<input type="checkbox"/> Cincinnati	<input type="checkbox"/> Milwaukee
<input type="checkbox"/> Cleveland	<input type="checkbox"/> Minneapolis
<input type="checkbox"/> Columbia	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile
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<input type="checkbox"/> Denver	<input type="checkbox"/> New Haven
<input type="checkbox"/> Detroit	<input type="checkbox"/> New Orleans
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<input type="checkbox"/> Seattle
<input type="checkbox"/> Springfield
<input type="checkbox"/> Tampa
<input type="checkbox"/> Washington Field
<input type="checkbox"/> Quantico

TO LEGAT:

<input type="checkbox"/> Beirut
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<input type="checkbox"/> Brasilia
<input type="checkbox"/> Buenos Aires
<input type="checkbox"/> Caracas
<input type="checkbox"/> Hong Kong
<input type="checkbox"/> London
<input type="checkbox"/> Madrid
<input type="checkbox"/> Manila
<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico City
<input type="checkbox"/> Ottawa
<input type="checkbox"/> Paris
<input type="checkbox"/> Rome
<input type="checkbox"/> Singapore
<input type="checkbox"/> Tel Aviv
<input type="checkbox"/> Tokyo

RE:

HASKELL WEXLER  
SM-CPUSA

Date 5/20/74

Re: LAART. and LHM 5/13/74

Retention For appropriate  
☐ For information ☐ optional ☒ action ☐ Surep, by \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.  
☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_.

Remarks:

Only one copy of subject's photo recieved  
at FBIHQ. Furnish copies for transmittal  
to Legats London and Paris.

Enc.  
Bufile  
Urfile

32

7

Routing Slip  
0-7 (Rev. 12-17-73)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC:

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paris
<input type="checkbox"/> Rome
<input type="checkbox"/> Singapore
<input type="checkbox"/> Tel Aviv
<input type="checkbox"/> Tokyo

RE: HASKELL WEXLER  
SM-CPUSA

Date 5/20/74

Re: LAART. and LHM 5/13/74

Retention For appropriate  
☒ For information ☐ optional ☐ action ☐ Surep, by \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.  
☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_.

Remarks:

Extra copies of photo not furnished  
FBIHQ by LA. Copies being requested from  
LA.

Enc.  
Bufile  
Urfile

32

T

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI ( 62-55696 ) DATE: 5/30/74  
Attention:

FROM : Legat, Paris ( 100-<sup>3248</sup>~~55696~~ ) ( P )

SUBJECT: HASKELL WEXLER, aka.  
SM. - CPUSA  
OO: LA

Re LA airtel and LHM, dated 5/13/74

☒ On 5/30/74 dissemination was made of referenced LHM

to:

☐ On \_\_\_\_\_ the enclosed information was received from:

[Redacted Box]

b7D

Remarks:

1 - Bureau  
1 - Paris  
VVK/jmd  
(2)

REC-47

EX-117

62-55616-33

3 JUN 6 1974

54 JUN 13 1974  
843

7742

Routing Slip

FD-4 (Rev. 12-22-69)

Date 5/23/74

To: ☒ Director

Att.: \_\_\_\_\_ FILE BU 62-55696

LA 100-60588

Title HASKELL WEXLER, aka

SM-CPUSA

☐ SAC \_\_\_\_\_

☐ ASAC \_\_\_\_\_

OO: LA

☐ Supv. \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Agent \_\_\_\_\_

☐ SE \_\_\_\_\_

☐ IC \_\_\_\_\_

RE: ur R/S attached.

☐ CC \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Steno \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Clerk \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Rotor #: \_\_\_\_\_

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Open Case

☐ Assign \_\_\_\_\_ Reassign \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Bring file

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Call me

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Correct

☐ Return file

☐ Deadline \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Search and return

☐ Deadline passed

☐ See me

☐ Delinquent

☐ Serial # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Discontinue

☐ Post ☐ Recharge ☐ Return

☐ Expedite

☐ Send to \_\_\_\_\_

☐ File

☐ Submit new charge out

☐ For information

☐ Submit report by \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Handle

☐ Type

☐ Initial & return

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Attached are 2 extra copies of subject's photo per your request.

**ENCLOSURE**

*6/13/74 EACH*  
*1 photo to LEGAT LONDON AND*  
*PARIS by 0-7 (INFO) SPEIVE*  
*Re: HQ 0-7 5/26/74*  
**JAMES L. STARTZELL**

REGISTERED MAIL

See reverse side

SAC

LOS ANGELES

Office

**62-55696-**  
**NOT RECORDED**

17 JUN 5 1974

58 JUN 06 1974

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*

TO : Director, FBI ( ) DATE: 6/12/74  
Attention:

FROM: Legat, Paris ( 100-3248 ) ( RUC )

SUBJECT: HASKELL WEXLER  
SM - CPUSA

Re Bureau R/S 6/3/74, enclosing photos of subject.

☒ On 6/12/74 dissemination was made of photo of subject

to:

☐ On \_\_\_\_\_ the enclosed information was received from:



b7D

Remarks:

1 - Bureau  
1 - Paris  
VVK/jmd  
(2)

REC-35

5 JUN 25 1974

58 JUL 1974

b6  
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/28/74

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES

UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT

*bas*

HASKELL WEXLER, aka  
SM - CP USA  
OO: Los Angeles  
Bufile 62-55696  
Los Angeles 100-60588 (P)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-18-94 BY SP10006  
335318

Re Los Angeles letter and letterhead memorandum (LHM), dated 5/14/74, bearing the caption of THOMAS EMMETT HAYDEN and JANE FONDA; and, Los Angeles airtel, dated 5/13/74, bearing the caption HASKELL WEXLER.

*62-55696-32*

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a LHM setting forth information pertaining to the trip to North Vietnam made by FONDA, HAYDEN and WEXLER.

Source utilized in the attached LHM is  who furnished reliable information in the past.

Copies of an FD 376 have been stapled to the LHM to facilitate transmittal to United States Secret Service, Washington, D.C. A copy of this LHM has been disseminated to United States Secret Service, Los Angeles.

- ⑤ - Bureau (Encl. 10) (RM)
- 2 - WFO (Encl. 2) (RM)
- 6 - Los Angeles

TC/cjs  
(13)



ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED

50 JUL 8 1974

b6  
b7C

Original Filed In 100-438281-3

b7D



LA 100-71853'

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.: Will review the records of the Passport Agency, Department of State, for passport information pertaining to WEXLER.

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will follow and report activities of FONDA and HAYDEN.

6/28/74



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Los Angeles, California  
June 28, 1974

JANE FONDA

THOMAS EMMETT HAYDEN

HASKELL WEXLER

On June 24, 1974, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Jane Fonda made an appearance before a small group at 2936 West 8th Street, Los Angeles, California, on May 17, 1974, where she addressed the group by saying that she, her husband, Tom Hayden, and Haskell Wexler, had recently returned from a trip to North Vietnam, where they had been working on a new motion picture concerning Vietnam, which would be released in the United States in the very near future.

Fonda, according to source, said they had been in Vietnam for a very short period, but while they were there, she and her husband had taken many films of the "beautiful, brave people", who were patiently trying to rebuild their country which had been devastated by United States bombs, and military forces. Fonda, in her speech, gave indication that the film which she, Hayden, and Wexler produced was concerned with the "reconstruction of North Vietnam".

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-18-79 BY SP10 BDP/om

This document contains neither recommendation nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-55696+

ENCLOSURE

6/28/74

THOMAS EMMETT HAYDEN

This source advised that Fonda criticized the present United States Government Administration for what she called prolonging the suffering in Vietnam and for financially aiding the South Vietnamese Government in order that they may purchase military equipment. Fonda stated that the people of Vietnam, especially women and children, are continually being killed and maimed by the prolonging of this war, which she attributed directly to the United States Government. Fonda also indicated that in the picture, which was being produced by her, Hayden and Wexler, they are attempting to inform the American people of this "great abuse" caused by the United States financially supporting the South Vietnamese Government.

Jane Fonda is a well known motion picture actress who during the conflict in North Vietnam was an outspoken critic of the United States' involvement in this conflict as well as an outspoken critic of the Nixon Administration.

Thomas Emmett Hayden, one of the original organizers of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was the principal author of the Port Huron statement, which formed the ideological structure of the SDS. Hayden was one of five convicted in February 1970, in a Chicago conspiracy trial of crossing a State line with intent to incite riots during the August 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago. During November 1972 this conviction was reversed by a Federal Appeals Court.

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THOMAS EMMETT HAYDEN

centering on how best to create a revolutionary youth movement. Internal factionalism produced a split during the SDS National Convention in June 1969, which resulted in the following three factions: Weatherman; Worker Student Alliance (WSA); and Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM). The Weatherman and RYM are no longer affiliated with SDS. The WSA continues to use the name SDS and maintains its national headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts.

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THOMAS EMMETT HAYDEN

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On July 27, 1961, Haskell Wexler was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI at which time he advised that he was a product of a wealthy family, had been a non-conformist and inclined to take the side of the minority. Wexler said that some time during the Fall in 1943 or 1944, when he was a seaman, he joined the Communist Party and was a member of the Seaman's Branch of the Communist Party in New York City. Wexler said he attended meetings of the Communist Party, however, by the time the war had ended he had become disenchanted with the Communist Party because they were always trying to regiment him. Wexler claimed that he was, at the time of interview, opposed to Communism and is a loyal American.

F B I

Date:

7/2/74

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-55696)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-38598) (RUC)

HASKELL WEXLER, aka  
SM-CPUSA  
(OO:LA)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-18-94 BY SP-2 BJS/...

DELETED COPY SENT  
BY LETTER 9-12-76  
PER F.O.I.P.A. REQUEST

Re Los Angeles airtel to Bureau, 5/13/74.

Referenced airtel requested WFO determine from subject's passport file whether he declared purpose for his travel (to North Vietnam during end of March or early April, 1974).

His file, reviewed by SC [redacted] on 7/1/74, disclosed following information dated in 1974:

Application dated 3/13/74, at Los Angeles shows subject intended to travel to Thailand and Japan for purpose of filming for three weeks; that he would depart via air about March 18. He indicated he had taken one previous trip abroad within the last twelve months. Application shows Pan Am ticket, Flight 1, February 22, 8:45 a.m., Los Angeles to Bangkok, was seen by passport authorities. Attached to application was Statement of Inability to Present Previously Issued Passport dated 3/13/74, on which subject stated his 1972 passport was misplaced in house at 6950 Oporto Drive; he discovered loss 3/12/74, when he went look for passport in desk; that police authorities not notified. To inquiry whether he had lost or had stolen a previous passport he answered "No. Not 100% certain. If so, a long time ago." Memo in file dated 3/22/74, shows subject's request for

2-Bureau  
4-Los Angeles (100-60588)  
(1-157-5089)  
(1-100-71853)  
1-WFO

MB:mpr  
(7)

REC-102

6 JUL 9 1974

47/74  
36  
44 JUL 16 1974

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

WFO 100-38596

passport services had been canceled as requested by telephone, and notation was written on his 1970 application passport (No. D 006727) was found.

By letter dated 5/24/74, subject requested authorization to travel to Cuba for purpose of working on a documentary film. He stated making of this film was sole purpose of trip to Cuba and expected date of departure was shown as June 3. His file contains letter of endorsement dated 4/30/74, from MTC Productions, Inc., 1150 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. (MTC), stating subject was being employed to do camera work for public service documentary film on Cuba to be sold primarily for television use. According to memo in file dated 6/7/74, request for validation of subject's passport (No. D 006727) for travel to Cuba was approved.

It is pointed out that, under current passport regulations, a passport may be used by the bearer for lawful travel within the period of its validity whenever and as often as desired without further notification to the Department of State or other government agency. The Passport Office does not receive information as to whether or when a passport is used for foreign travel.

It is to be noted subject's passport file was last reviewed 3/29/61, and results furnished Chicago and Los Angeles by WFO letter 4/10/61. To bring file up to date, the following additional information is being set forth.

Passport No. J 033011 was issued to subject 1/2/62, at Los Angeles for proposed four-day travel for purpose of Monte Carlo Film Festival (no indication travel would be to countries other than Monaco). Port of departure shown as Los Angeles via Pan Am about 1/2/62. On application at Los Angeles dated 1/2/68, subject stated he was issued Passport No. Z 210201 on 10/22/62, which passport was seen by passport authorities when subject applied for 1963 passport. Subject's file contains no application for this 1962 passport, nor does it contain any other reference to this passport.

Passport No. D 006727 was issued to subject 1/15/73, for proposed business travel for three weeks to England, France, Italy, and Switzerland. Application dated 1/10/73, by mail shows expected departure date of 3/3/73, via air. Passport valid for five years' travel to all countries except Cuba, North Korea, and North Vietnam. Phone numbers given as area code 213, home 851-1771, business 851-2070. Social Security number was given as 335-13-9715.

Photograph of subject from 1974 application enclosed for Los Angeles.

If any of the foregoing information, including photograph, is disseminated outside the Bureau the source must be changed to 'United States Government' records. The actual source must then be shown on the administrative page as the Passport Office, Department of State.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-55696)

DATE: 8/20/74

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-60588) (C)

UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: HASKELL WEXLER, aka  
SM - CPUSA  
OO: Los Angeles

CF 8/28

100-438281-331 (cc info file)

Re Los Angeles letter and letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated 6/28/74, bearing the caption "THOMAS EMMETT HAYDEN, SM - KEY ACTIVIST"; "JANE FONDA, aka, SM - RA", in addition to the above caption.

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of a LHM setting forth information pertaining to the return of WEXLER from his trip to North Vietnam.

Copies of an FD-376 have been stapled to this LHM to facilitate transmittal to U.S. Secret Service, Washington, D.C. A copy of this LHM has been disseminated to U.S. Secret Service, Los Angeles.

Source utilized in the attached LHM is [REDACTED]

The Los Angeles Office does not deem it prudent to interview WEXLER in view of his close association with JANE FONDA and THOMAS HAYDEN [REDACTED]

b7D

b6  
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-18-94 BY SP12 BJS/CM  
335318

REC-16

62-55696-36

AUG 26 1974

1/1 destroyed

ENCLOSURE

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 4) (RM)
- 3 - Los Angeles
  - (1 - 100-71853)
  - (1 - 157-5089)

TC/clis 2-Dept (ISS+GCS)  
(5) 1-SS

19 by R/S + FD-376 (info)  
SFE/vmb 8/29/74

FIVE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
LA 100-60588  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
BU 62-55696

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

August 20, 1974

Director  
United States Secret Service  
Department of the Treasury  
Washington, D. C. 20220

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

RE: HASKELL WEXLER

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective responsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.
2. ☐ Attempts or threats to redress grievances.
3. ☐ Threatening or abusive statement about U. S. or foreign official.
4. ☐ Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U. S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.
5. ☐ Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.
6. ☐ Defector from U. S. or indicates desire to defect.
7. ☒ Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U. S.

Photograph ☒ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available.

Very truly yours,

  
Clarence M. Kelley  
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))  
U. S. Secret Service, Los Angeles (RM)

Enclosure(s)

36



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

August 20, 1974

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

HASKELL WEXLER

A source advised that Wexler is currently in the Los Angeles area residing at his residence located at 6950 Oporto Drive, Los Angeles, California, and is occupied as a film producer under the name of Dove Films, 722 North Seward Street, Los Angeles, California. This source advised that little is said in the film industry concerning the motion picture made in Vietnam by Wexler but it is generally known that this film emphasizes the rebuilding of North Vietnam.

On July 27, 1961, Haskell Wexler was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI at which time he advised that he was a product of a wealthy family, had been a non-conformist and inclined to take the side of the minority. Wexler said that some time during the Fall in 1943 or 1944, when he was a seaman, he joined the Communist Party and was a member of the Seaman's Branch of the Communist Party in New York City. Wexler said he attended meetings of the Communist Party, however,

DELETED COPY SENT  
BY LETTER 9/29/74  
PER F.O.I.P.A. REQUEST

*Wexler, Vickie, atty.*



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-18-94 BY SP12 BTJ/SCW

335 318

Source whose identity is concealed herein  
has furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-52616-36

ENCLOSURE

b6  
b7c

HASKELL WEXLER

by the time the war had ended he had become disenchanted with the Communist Party because they were always trying to regiment him. Wexler claimed that he was at the time of interview, opposed to Communism and is a loyal American.

Title 50, United States Code (USC), Section 781 (Internal Security Act of 1950) stated that, as a result of evidence adduced before various committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, Congress found the existence of a world communist revolutionary movement, whose purpose is to establish a communist totalitarian dictatorship in the world's countries through the medium of a world-wide communist organization. Communist action organizations in various countries endeavor to carry out the objectives of the world communist movement by bringing about the overthrow of existing governments by any means. The communist organization in the United States -- the CPUSA -- pursuing its stated objectives, presents "a clear and present danger to the security of the United States." The Subversive Activities Control Board, established by Section 791 of the above Act, found the CPUSA to be a communist action organization. This finding was upheld by the United States Supreme Court in June, 1961. The CPUSA has continued to be an arm of the international communist movement dominated by the Soviet Union. The CPUSA, in its dependence on the Soviet Union, has never knowingly adopted a position contrary to Soviet Policy. Its leaders frequently confer with Soviet leaders to receive guidance and direction on the policies the CPUSA is to follow. There has been no evidence that the primary aims of the CPUSA, as they conform to Soviet objectives, have changed over the years.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/19/74

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES

UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT:

b6  
b7C

HASKELL WEXLER, aka  
SM - CPUSA  
OO: Los Angeles  
Bufile 62-55696  
LAfile 100-60588 (C)

Re Los Angeles letter and letterhead memorandum (LHM),  
dated 6/28/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a LHM  
setting forth information concerning the documentary produced  
by the above captioned subjects during the time that they were in  
North Vietnam.

Two copies of LHM enclosed for New York.

Copies of an FD-376 have been stapled to this LHM to  
facilitate transmittal to U.S. Secret Service, Washington, D.C.  
A copy of this LHM has been disseminated to U.S. Secret Service,  
Los Angeles.

- 6 - Bureau (Encl. 10) (RM)  
2 - New York (Encl. 2) (RM)  
5 - Los Angeles

TC/clb

(12) 237

4 JAN 24 1975



5010-110

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ENCLOSURE

62-55696-  
NOT RECORDED  
149 DEC 22

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-55696-60

11-19-74

LA 157-5089  
LA 100-71853  
LA 100-60588

LEADS

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK: New York Office should be alert to any press reviews concerning this production, reporting same in form suitable for dissemination, if such press reviews indicate the nature of this production is contrary to the best interest of this Nation.

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will follow and report activities of FONDA and HAYDEN.

11/19/74



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

November 19, 1974

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

JANE FONDA  
THOMAS EMMETT HAYDEN  
HASKELL WEXLER

Appearing in the November 10, 1974 edition of "Star News"; a Pasadena, California, daily newspaper, was an article bearing the caption "All In The Family". This article states as follows:

"One of the stars of Jane Fonda's latest film is a one-year-old boy - her son, Troy, product of her recent marriage to activist Tom Hayden.

"Earlier this year, Fonda, Hayden, and baby Troy visited Vietnam, both North and South. With them went cameraman-director Haskell Wexler. He filmed Hayden and Fonda as they traveled about the countryside meeting ordinary Vietnamese and surveying the reconstruction of the North.

"The result is a 60-minute documentary in color, "Introduction to the Enemy". The film opens this month in New York City and will be exhibited mostly in college town theaters throughout the country."

DELETED COPY SENT *Wexler via his att.*  
BY LETTER 9/29/76  
PER F.O.I.A. REQUEST  
*nk/PAN*



b6  
b7c

62-55696-  
ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

11/19/74

JANE FONDA  
THOMAS EMMETT HAYDEN  
HASKELL WEXLER

Jane Fonda is a well known motion picture actress who during the conflict in North Vietnam was an outspoken critic of the United States' involvement in this conflict as well as an outspoken critic of the Nixon Administration.

Thomas Emmett Hayden, one of the original organizers of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was the principal author of the Port Huron statement, which formed the ideological structure of the SDS. Hayden was one of five convicted in February 1970, in a Chicago conspiracy trial of crossing a State line with intent to incite riots during the August 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago. During November 1972 this conviction was reversed by a Federal Appeals Court.

SDS was founded during June 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan, and in the 1960s functioned as the leading New Left campus-based student organization in the United States. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy," SDS moved to a radical-revolutionary position, with debate centering on how best to create a revolutionary youth movement. Internal factionalism produced a split during the SDS National Convention in June 1969, which resulted in the following three factions: Weatherman; Worker Student Alliance (WSA); and Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM). The Weatherman and RYM are no longer affiliated with SDS. The WSA continues to use the name SDS and maintains its national headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts.



JANE FONDA  
THOMAS EMMETT HAYDEN  
HASKELL WEXLER

Weatherman, formerly a faction of SDS, controlled the SDS National Office from June 1969 until its closing in February 1970. Weatherman then entered an underground status and adopted a tactic of "strategic sabotage," with police and military installations designated as primary targets.

WSA, a faction of SDS, was expelled from SDS in June 1969, by the then dominant Weatherman faction but continued to use the name SDS and opened an office in Boston, Massachusetts, where its current headquarters are located. WSA is aligned ideologically with the Progressive Labor Party (PLP). Its official publication is "New Left Notes."

The PLP founded in 1965 by former members of the CPUSA, who assertedly followed a Chinese Communist line, is a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist organization dedicated to a dictatorship of the working class.

The RYM, a pro-communist revolutionary youth organization, was organized in 1969, first as a faction within the SDS, then as a separate group with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. RYM was unsuccessful in attracting support and by mid-1970 it was practically defunct.

JANE FONDA  
THOMAS EMMETT HAYDEN  
HASKELL WEXLER

In an article that appeared on page nine of "Takeover", Volume 3, Number 17, dated October 10, 1973 - October 24, 1973, an underground newspaper published in Madison, Wisconsin, Thomas Emmett Hayden in relation to support of Karlton Armstrong, who recently pled guilty to Second Degree murder and arson charges which stemmed from the bombing of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin on August 24, 1970, is quoted as saying "when the time comes for bombings, when people can understand bombings, I will be the first one to load a truck full with explosives and drive it into a building...I am not kidding and you can quote me so that you can remember this day".

On July 27, 1961, Haskell Wexler was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI at which time he advised that he was a product of a wealthy family, had been a non-conformist and inclined to take the side of the minority. Wexler said that some time during the Fall in 1943 or 1944, when he was a seaman, he joined the Communist Party and was a member of the Seaman's Branch of the Communist Party in New York City. Wexler said he attended meetings of the Communist Party, however, by the time the war had ended he had become disenchanted with the Communist Party because they were always trying to regiment him. Wexler claimed that he was, at the time of interview, opposed to Communism and is a loyal American.

**CHANGED TO**

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FT/JZH

C

## By MITCH TUCHMAN

In their suit filed in California Superior Court earlier this year, the plaintiffs, film makers Emile de Antonio and Haskell Wexler (see article above), contend that the FBI attempted to obtain by burglary their unedited film and even pirated their sound track in an effort to narrow the search for the subjects of the film, the Weather Underground.

Their story has all the elements of a political thriller. It also bears a fascinating resemblance to the 1974 Pentagon Papers case, which ended in mistrial and dismissed charges against Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo for leaking top-secret documents to the press. The government lost its case after disclosure that the CIA had aided the White House in an investigation of Ellsberg, that the government had wiretapped him and that White House agents had burglarized his psychiatrist's office.

The events of this new case began in 1975 during the filming of "Underground," a documentary about the Weather Underground Organization. (The Weather Underground Organization evolved from the Weatherman Organization, which in turn had been a splinter, so-called "action faction" of the now-defunct Students for a Democratic Society. Impatient with the radical rhetoric of the larger group, the Weather-

man Organization often resorted to well-publicized violence. When some of its own explosives accidentally destroyed a Greenwich Village townhouse in 1972, killing several of its members, the remaining members went underground, changing their name to the Weather Underground Organization.)

The principal film makers of "Underground" were De Antonio and Wexler. Their fugitive subjects, hoping to publicize their philosophy with a documentary film, had entrusted the task to De Anto-

nio on the basis of his earlier films critical of the Warren Commission Report ("Rush to Judgment"), of the war in Vietnam (the Oscar-nominated "In the Year of the Pig" and of Richard Nixon-era politics ("Millhouse: A White Comedy")). De Antonio chose Wexler, a renowned cinematographer and documentary director ("Brazil: A Report on Torture"), to co-produce and shoot the film.

What happened once production began, according to a letter that Leonard Weinglass, the film makers' attorney, wrote to his clients, "reads like a bizarre script (that), if not for the consequences, could strike one as amusing."

"Underground" had begun as a film without images. The fugitive Weatherpeople (high on the FBI's most-wanted list) has established ground rules for filming: no faces, no recognizable locations, no questions with answers to threaten their security. Eventually three "nonimages" were devised: the fugitives behind a gauze scrim, the fugitives with their backs reflected in a mirror, the fugitives looming as an out-of-focus, foreground mass—pretty sparse stuff for a movie intended to humanize what some people considered a bunch of surly, left-wing bombers. Later on, De Antonio added from stock footage what he called (in a letter to this writer) "the classic shots of civil rights and the peace movement out of which the Weatherpeople your sound track as far as the security of it"

De Antonio: "We felt it was pretty good."

Swearingen: "Are you aware that . . . your sound track was 'invaded'?"

De Antonio: "I transferred that myself (from recording tape used on location to

That episode in their lives concluded, the filmmakers turned to other projects. Then on May 1, 1979, a phone call to De Antonio from Wesley Swearingen, a retired FBI official, now a critic of the bureau, brought them sharply back. (De Antonio topped the conversation and provided a transcript to this writer.)

**Swearingen:** "How do you feel about 16mm magnetic track suitable for editing) in a sound house in Los Angeles. But we weren't aware that any law enforcement agency was on to us at that point."

Swearingen: "We weren't. Someone in that sound studio had overheard some of your recording by mistake and then proceeded to tape it . . . taped it and turned it over to the FBI."

Taped it? Turned it over to the **FBI**? De Antonio was stunned by the irony of months spent in a cramped and semi-secret New York City editing cubicle cut-

File

62-55676-546A-

The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_

~~Washington Star News~~

NOT RECORDED

Daily News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
 mldailynews@comcast.net \_\_\_\_\_

The New York Times

The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_

The Chicago Tribune

The Los Angeles Times ~~Calendar~~

The Christian Science Monitor\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

263.

Date **9-6-81**

Date \_\_\_\_\_

11

Page 11 FBI/DOJ

ting picture and sound from which all clues to Weather Underground whereabouts had been excised, when the FBI had more complete transcripts than the film makers themselves.

Together, De Antonio affirms, he and Wexler have assembled a scenario, the one they will present when their case against the FBI and also Terry Walker, a Hollywood motion picture sound studio proprietor, goes to court. De Antonio and Wexler are charging the FBI and Walker

with copyright violations and breach of contract.

Their scenario is based on several sources: on De Antonio's conversation with Swearingen and on their subsequent correspondence and taped conversations; FBI internal documents released to De Antonio through a Freedom of Information Act lawsuit, and the pre-trial deposition of Walker.

This scenario describes how Walker secretly duplicated portions of the "Underground" sound track during the film's post-production phase in 1975 and turned the duplicate over to the FBI and how the FBI transcribed it and disseminated it to its field offices.

The new scenario further reveals one instance of hush-hush FBI cryptanalysis, two "bag jobs" (illegal entries), an FBI tactic specifically prohibited by director J. Edgar Hoover himself a decade earlier, and numerous wild accusations of sedition and possession of explosive devices.

According to Terry Walker's 70-page deposition, he and Wexler had done business together before: TV commercial sound tracks. On Friday, May 9, 1975, Wexler introduced Walker to De Antonio. Wexler said De Antonio was a psychiatrist collaborating on a film about the new "existential transactional analysis," said their sound track was strictly confidential, said De Antonio would do the transfer from recording tape to motion picture "mag track" himself yet pay regular prices for the use of the equipment. No one was to listen in. Those were the terms of their oral contract. Walker agreed.

Returning at day's end, Walker was alerted by an employee: De Antonio had been acting peculiarly—giggling, growling, grimacing as he listened to his tapes. Walker let it pass: "He's got to be crazy to be a psychiatrist."

Alone in the studio with De Antonio Saturday, Walker became intrigued, his deposition continues, when the giggling began again. His curiosity was whetted: "I went into the back room to go to the bathroom. The two rooms are tied together . . . I stuck in a headset and listened to what he was listening to" (Walker's first alleged breach of contract).

"I heard a group of people talking about 'our comrades' . . . I figured it was his patients doing a play . . .

"I went to the bathroom, and (when) I came back through the room . . . I picked (the headset) up again, at which time I heard a reference made to . . . blowing up the Senate . . ."

Walker eavesdropped less than one minute, he claims: "I pulled the headset out and threw it on the shelf and ran out to the desk and literally took my gun out . . . and put a newspaper over it. I was panic-stricken.

"I had all kinds of thoughts as to what was going to happen to me with them having this material there."

Walker started duplicating the sound track (his second alleged breach of contract) and writing notes for his employees Monday morning: "If I am not here, something has happened to me. It is Haskell Wexler. Call the cops."

In all, his deposition claims, he copied about three hours of tape: "After De Antonio left, I locked the doors, searched for bombs." Later that evening, he phoned the FBI. Monday morning, May 12, he handed over the duplicate tape (his final alleged breach of contract).

The FBI, Swearingen told De Antonio years later, was flabbergasted, enraged, delighted. Scores of FBI agents and millions of dollars had been concentrated on unsuccessful attempts to apprehend Bernadine Dohrn and the other Weather fugitives, Swearingen told De Antonio. Twenty agents in Los Angeles, under Swearingen's leadership, had been doing nothing else. Efforts in Chicago and New York had been even greater: "I would say approximately 100 (agents) working close to full time (nationally)," Swearingen continued, on tape, when he and De Antonio met face to face in 1980 to collaborate on an (unpublished) article for Rolling Stone. (Dohrn and several other fugitives surfaced voluntarily in 1980 after 11 years underground.)

The FBI, on receiving Walker's tapes that Monday, went into an uproar, Swearingen revealed; the fugitives were at hand. Stenos set to work immediately making transcripts of the tapes (the FBI's first alleged copyright violation) to distribute to all field offices (its second alleged copyright violation).

Swearingen recalled to De Antonio: "I thought the FBI was treading on thin ice, because it's more than the FBI invading your privacy; it's some private company invading your copyright."

FBI documents now in De Antonio's possession reveal that by midnight Monday the bureau had "instituted" what it calls "discreet FISUR" (physical surveillance) of Wexler, of De Antonio, of their film editor Mary Lampson, and of Antoinette O'Connor, with whom De Antonio was staying in Los Angeles.

On Tuesday, May 13, 1975, De Antonio mailed a package (as a favor to O'Connor, he recalls). The FBI intercepted it at the Venice Post Office and found a whistle, three keys, and a copy of Paul Schrader's script for "Rolling Thunder." "Rolling Thunder" was subjected to cryptanalysis (decoding). The addressee, a young L.A. independent producer, was interviewed. So were his parents.

Later that day, the FBI documents reveal, U.S. Asst. Atty. Robert Bonner informed L.A. FBI agents that he would authorize the arrest of De Antonio for accessory after the fact, concealment of a felony and harboring fugitives, if he were found in possession of the film.

Los Angeles International Airport was staked out in case De Antonio tried to leave town with the film; agents were prepared, Swearingen revealed, to retrieve

the film from his checked baggage. (In fact, De Antonio says, he flew out of town under an alias; Lampson carried the film in her luggage.)

Two days later the FBI, according to internal correspondence, pondered additional charges: rebellion and insurrection, seditious conspiracy and unlawful possession of firearms, explosives and incendiary devices.

A week later Bonner obtained federal grand jury subpoenas demanding that the film makers submit all negatives, tapes and tracks of the film. De Antonio contended in a recent interview that the FBI, unwilling to wait for the film's premiere, wanted to get updated pictures of the fugitives for its files—and so thoroughly frustrate the film makers that they would abandon the project.

What the FBI got instead was a noisy First Amendment outcry from 32 Hollywood celebrities, who signed a petition stating: "We support the right of people to make a film about any subject. . . ." The subpoenas were "temporarily withdrawn," said Bonner in a phone interview—and never reinstated.

Shortly thereafter, in a night telegram, the Chicago field office notified FBI director J. Edgar Hoover's office and nine other field offices that "discretion should be an important part of this investigation. The FBI does not want to be placed in a situation of affording free nationwide publicity to this film. The circuslike atmosphere of the press conference held by the film producers in California following revelation of FBI knowledge of the film during spring 1975 should not be allowed to reoccur."

But surveillance did continue, the FBI documents reveal. Special agents, unable to pick De Antonio's lock, failed in two attempted break-ins (of his office and home). Files eventually were established on everyone listed in the film's credits. Auto licenses of cars parked near Wexler's home were checked with the California Department of Motor Vehicles. De Antonio's long-distance phone and MasterCharge transactions were scrutinized. European agencies were informed of the investigation.

In the Pentagon Papers case, the government contended that no one may steal information for a higher purpose. In this case, De Antonio says, it will have to argue the opposite.

"Our case," De Antonio stated in a letter to this writer, "is a copyright case grounded in the First Amendment. It is a case that makes the point that the FBI was always a secret political police."

"I made a film. That's really my crime. And they were more efficient with me than they ever were with the Mafia."

But, then, as Swearingen told De Antonio in that first phone call, "They had more people on you." □

*Tuchman is the senior editor of UCLA's oral history project.*

FROM

## OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW

Mr. Colwell \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Mr. Mullen \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Mr. Otto \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Mr. Bayse \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Mr. Greenleaf \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Mr. Finzel \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Mr. Kelleher \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Mr. McKenzie \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Mr. Mintz \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Mr. Monroe \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Mr. O'Malley \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Mr. Revell \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Mr. Stames \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Mr. Young \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

[REDACTED] \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

[REDACTED] \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Mr. Hotis \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

[REDACTED] \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Ms. Spaeth \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Mr. Steel \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

[REDACTED] \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

See Me \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Note and return \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Prepare reply and return for my signature \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Please Handle \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Respond over your signature \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Prepare memo for the Department \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

For your recommendation \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

What are the facts? \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Hold \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*Memo 9/10/81.**Memo Legal Counsel.  
to Dir, 9-10-81 ABL:bjj*b6  
b7C